Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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VOL. VII. NO. 72 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
20th March	Ruahine	10758	
4th April	Malta	6064	
6th "	Somali	6712	Extra
8th "	Ormonde	14853	Extra
9th "	Teesta	6296	Extra B.I. Co's. sailing
12th "	Nagova	6854	
19th "	Karmala	8988	
24th "	Delta	8089	
26th "	Takada	6949	Extra
3rd May	Nankin	6858	

Passages have already been allotted by the "Ruahine," "Malta," "Somali," "Ormonde," "Teesta," "Nagova" and "Karmala." All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons	
1919			
16th April	Dilwara	5378	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
24th March	Liepa	Karachi and Kathiawar ports
27th "	Palitana	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
28th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct sails at 5 p. m.
31st "	Taroba	East-South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Rurima Maru	I. Takahashi	4720	14th Mar.	25th Mar.
Hwah Wu	G. Kan	4249	13th Mar.	26th Mar
Hoshin Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	24th Mar.	3rd April
Shinsei Maru	...	2933	29th Mar.	5th April
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	30th Mar.	7th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Kifuneau Maru No. 2		3201	3rd April	10th April
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	18th April	20th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Tenshin Maru	K. Uchigoye	18th Mar.	2nd April	Italy
Sumiyoshi Maru	S. Imai	27th Mar.	7th April	"
Kotobuki Maru	K. Wakatake	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	14th April	26th April	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Meat Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,900

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings), Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Malad near Sanatorium out of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1249 of 1914.

Bai Gangabai, widow of Goculdas Kanjee ..... Plaintiff
vs
Ludha Dossa and Others ..... Defendants

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Goculdas Kanjee appointed in Suit No. 24 of 1911 and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above Suit No. 1249 of 1914 on the 9th day of November, 1917, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land consisting of 3 plots of land next hereinafter 1st, 2nd and 3rd described with the messuage, tenements and building standing thereon. The said 3 plots are:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Malad, Taluka Salsette, Thana District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, Thana District, forming portion of Shet Chowk Survey No. 40 containing by admeasurement 636 1/3 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the public road called the Bombay Gore Bunder Road, on the West formerly by the property of Moreshwar Vinayak and now of Goculdas Kanjee, on the South by the property of Bhagwandas Vandrawan and on the North by the property formerly belonging to the said Bhagwandas Vandrawan and now of Narandas Tulsidas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Malad, Taluka Salsette, in the District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, being portion of Shet Chowk bearing Survey No. 40 containing by admeasurement 1,345½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the public road called the Bombay Gore Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Moreshwar Vinayek, on or towards the North by the property of Vandrawan Bhagwandas and on or towards the South by the property of Haridas Ranchordas.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti land situate at Malad, in the Salsette Taluka, Zilla Thana and Registration Sub-District of Bandora, being portion of Chowk No. 40, Dhep faras 2, paieli 3½, Bhat fara 1½ and paieli 2½, the assessment whereof payable to the Khote is Rupee one, annas four and pies six, admeasuring about 855 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land belonging to the said Gokuldas Kanjee, partly by land belonging to Bhimjee Bhagwandas and on or towards the West and South by the property of Bhimjee Bhagwandas and on or towards the North by the property of Hari Gangajee.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Madhavjee Kamdar and Ghhotubhai, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office, Eldon Road, Fort, or to the office of the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1919.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEER.
23, CHURCHGATE STREET,
Near Mongini Bros.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, the following household furniture, jewellery and sundry articles:—Side and front cabinets, marble top tables, drawing room sets, almyrahs, fancy paint glass, teapoys, revolving chairs, reclining sofas, chest of drawers with mirror, soiled linen baskets, large office waiting tables, hat stands, easy chairs, office benches, gramophone with records, typewriters, cycles, electric ceiling and table fans and lamps, chandeliers fitted with electric lights, sweet-toned harmoniums, stoves.

Large drawing room carpets, office fan, 1 iron book-safe, electric polish powder for hats, boots, etc., 20 rolls black oil-cloth.

Also several lots of jewellery such as necklaces set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls, pearls malas, pearls bangles, diamond nose rings, diamond, rubies and emerald rings, collars, and diamond collar buttons, bracelets set with diamonds, watches, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE CENTURY MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Ramji.

3 bales Shirtings of the Century Mills, No. 3125.
2 bales Shirtings of the Century Mills, No. 4025.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1919.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE ON 28TH MARCH, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of valuable teak and blackwood artistic design made-to-order drawing room, dinning room, and bed room, furniture, cottage piano by "Rose and Co.," Milner's iron safe, cash register machine, camera, telescope, Singer sewing machine, cabinets, almirahs, glassware, crockery, etc.

Messrs. MODY and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1919, sell by Public Auction in their Auction Room in Medow Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar (where all the furniture has been removed for sale) very rich made to order teak and blackwood artistic drawing room, dinning room, and bed room furniture, such as dining table, dining chairs, mirror back sideboards, fancy drawing room mirror back Wimbridge pattern cabinets, drawing room silk tapestry lined spring cushion suits of sofas and chairs, easychairs, rocking chairs, marble centre tables, sofas, blackwood cupboards, revolving bookstands, writing tables, cash register machine, telescope, camera, teak wood fancy teapoys, glass painting almirahs, show cases, dinner waggon, carpets, Singer foot and hand sewing machine, cottage piano by Messrs. "S. Rose and Co." folding screen, fancy Wimbridge pattern mirror back corner cabinets, mirror back hatstands, marble top washhand tables with sets, towel horses, hatrack, bath tub, Mahoganise dressing chest of drawers, cash and despatch boxes, "Milner's" fire resisting iron safe original cost Rs. 1,500, Chubb's safe box, dressing tables, teak wood single and double bedsteads with mattresses, baba gharry, baba cots, cane furniture, hanging gown presses, copying press on stand, crockery, glassware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of W. G. Mason, Esq., Military Works Services, and A. Veliz Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, AND PEARLS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. MODY and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction by order of the Company of well-known Jewellery Merchants who want to have their partnership closed on account of settling their accounts the following jewellery such as:—

Diamond necklaces, diamond, emerald and ruby necklaces, diamond and brilliant bracelets, diamond earrings, diamond kudiadv diamond bevangias, diamond, emerald and ruby roses, diamond collar buttons, diamond button sets, rings, hooprings, diamond sarpeins, 1 emerald ring, (pure), pearl bangles, tirammala neckchains, diamonds and emerald maroais rings, loose diamonds, emeralds and rubies, opals, moonstones, cats eye pipals, etc., etc.

Jewellery is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1919.

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 1-2 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross. Green Rs. 1-8 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.

BENGAL INK FACTORY,
24, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 14, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet Toned Cottage Piano by Gebrunder Knake, Novels, Nesbit's War Library, English large Bath Tubs, Rich Glassware, Platedware, etc., of Captain Charles S. Penny of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., and of F. Noyce, Esq., I.C.S.

On SATURDAY, the 29th March 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd Floor of "Taher" Mansions, at Walkeshwar Road, Chawpatty, valuable handsome household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggons, mirrored sideboard, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, marble top table, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, dressing writing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, artistic cabinets, fancy teapoys, iron and brass beds, sweet toned cottage piano, by Gebrunder Knake, imported by Rose and Co., solid brass piano seat, cane furniture, revolving book case monels, books, porcelain, and enamelled bath tubs, rich ornaments, pictures, mother of pearl inlaid teapoys, "Booth" dinner set ice-box, with refrigerator glassware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Captain Charles S. Penny of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., and of F. Noyce, Esq., I.C.S.

The property of another Gentleman:—
1 handsome victoria and Arab horse.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,008.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers by a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION

RECENT OPINIONS.

"I have examined Mr. J. A. Ferandes (Veterans' Lines, Pallavaram) and I find his lungs very much better."

SHOLAPUR—"I am glad that he has completely recovered."

BOMBAY—"Although your medicine has been taken for last 16 days only, there is vast change for better in the patient."

Mr. F. A. WEBB, Guntakal:—
"My health is a great deal improved."

Miss K. HEUMAN, Trichinopoly:—
"His improvement is astonishing. He is quite changed."

LONAVLA—"A noticeable improvement."

My treatment is now used in a Government Institution for 6 patients.

Rev. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
Saharanpur, U.P.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action.) Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 171, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS for Violin or Mandoline by a retired Band Master. Easy method introduced for children. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1643

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One English knowing CLERK, having experience in Stevedoring and Transhipp work. Typist preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1578

WANTED—A CANVASSER for sundries and other Japanese articles. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1693

WANTED—For up-country Electric Supply Company; WIREMAN, able to clean and adjust fans. State salary expected. Apply to Box No. 450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1692

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER (Hindoo) for a charitable dispensary in the Fort. Apply to Mr. RUTTONSEE MOOLJEE, 22, Elphinstone Circle. 1660

WANTED—An ENGROSSING CLERK with general knowledge for a Solicitor's firm. Pay Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials and giving qualifications to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1683

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three SURVEYORS for three months. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating pay required to SHETH PURSHOTAM VISHRAM MAVJI DWARKA". 1627

WANTED—For up-country Electric Supply Company, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT for Mains Department. Applicants should have knowledge of repair and testing of meters. State salary expected. Apply to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1691

WANTED immediately—A competent BARBER and a LADY'S HAIR DRESSER for s.s. "Loyalty" sailing for England. Apply to Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

100 VACANCIES for Typists and Shorthand Writers to be employed in Mercantile and Government Offices as soon as they are able to type by Touch System, 50 words per minute and take down Shorthand notes from 100 words and upwards per minute. Apply for full particulars to the PROPRIETORS, WOODSTOCK SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1641

WANTED—REGISTERED MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for duty at the pilgrim camp at Kamaran on Rs. 350 per month with free passage and quarters. The applicants will have to start for Kamaran at a short notice. The appointments will last for about four months. Applications are also invited for the following posts for the same camp:—1 COMPOUNDER; 2 DISINFECTORS; 1 ENGINEER; 1 FIREMAN; 1 FITTER; 1 CASHIER; 1 ASSISTANT CASHIER. Candidates should apply at once with testimonials, stating age and terms to The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 1693

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUTH just entered on the threshold of commerce seeks EMPLOYMENT in Bombay. Apply Box No. 444, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1710

WANTED.

WANTED—One STEAM LAUNCH of good power drawing 100 tons. Please apply stating the minimum price and name thereof to Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1572

WANTED—A BLOCK in or near Thakurdwar or Girgaum. Rent Rs. 75. Apply Box No. 448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1689

WANTED—In a good condition BOLTON of the complete full Press or (finisher). maker D. Stuard & Co. Apply Messrs. RATANLAL & Co., 43, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 1694

WANTED.—A firm of Chartered Accountants to audit the accounts of the Amritsar Municipal Electrical Department, for the year 1918-1919. Please apply to CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Municipal Committee, Amritsar, before 5th April, 1919, stating terms and other particulars. 1648

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 2-seater double cylinder "Swift", English make car, with Bosch magnet, in complete order. Can be seen at N. S. GUNMAKER, corner of Grant Road. 1645

FOR SALE—Decent VICTORIA with handsome Chestnut Waler Mare in splendid condition. Apply M. No. 2, Wellesley House, Cooperage. 1699

FOR SALE—MILD STEEL TEES 6in. by 6in. by ½in. and 6in. by 3in. by ½in. 34 feet long. Apply R. H. VORA and Co., Lohar Chawl, Bombay. 1701

FOR SALE—A good looking BAY MARE, young and strong, goes well in riding and polo. Apply Box No. 447, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1688

FOR SALE by private offers:—Law Library, Volumes of Historian's History, etc. Can be seen at CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers. 1702

FOR SALE—Large freehold Plot 2,967 square yards, whole or in 4 plots situated on Sandhurst Road, on junction of Benam Hall Lane. Apply to Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, 17, Humam Street. 1700

FOR SALE—A G. W. K. Car with Coventry SIMPLEX ENGINE, two seater, two cylinder, in perfect order and entire'y owner driven. Rs. 3,500. Apply T. R. PRATT, Kashmeri Gate, Delhi. 1658

FOR SALE—At Dumas, sea-side summer resort (near Surat). small as well as big Palatial upto date Bungalows with extensive grounds. Please apply to Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1680

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET at Walkeshwar—A commodious three-storied house, near Government House, fitted throughout with electric lights and fans, with motor garage, stables and servants' quarters. Further particulars from Box No. 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1679

RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE—By private Offers a newly constructed, strong storied building situate at 936, Cadell Road, Dadar, fully ventilated. With surrounding Compound touching the Main Road (Cadell Road) sea view. Particulars will be furnished on application. Apply Box No. 431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1631

NEO-CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATOR by D. Gestetner, simple—inexpensive, durable. A perfect stencil copying machine for circulars, etc. 1000 and over copies can be had from one original-handwritten or typed stencil paper. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART", Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—A1

DUPLICATING SUNDRIES for the Cyclostyle—Stencil papers, Handwriting or Typewriting, Pens, Inks in various colors, etc., etc. The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—B1

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

(1) COAL SHARES of Rs. 10 each paying steady dividend of 25 per cent. at Rs. 17-8 per share. Excellent investment.
(2) SHARES of SYLHET LIME AND TRADING CO., LD. Dividend Prospect very good. Shares of Rs. 10 payable by small instalments.

THE INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE,
2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street,
Calcutta.
1597

NOTICE.

THE CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., of America, open their branch office on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay opp. Cash Chemist from 1st April, 1919.
Write to Manager for particulars. 1538

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

WHARFAGE CHARGES ON INWARD PARCELS.

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1919, the free time in respect to wharfage on inward parcels at all stations on this Railway, will be 48 hours from mid-night of the day of arrival.

W. ALEXANDER,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th March, 1919. 1506

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

D. V. SUKTHANKAR, who was our bill-collector has been DISMISSED on his being convicted for embezzlement of money belonging to our Company, and we beg to request all our customers not to deal with him on our behalf in the future.

THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD.,
1697 5-12, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for the Sholapur Water Works on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and 100 per month, respectively to be in charge and assistant, with free quarters. Only those having experience of Water Works should apply with testimonials before 15th April, 1919.

G. M. SHAH,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur, Municipal Office,
20th March, 1919.
1678

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER for the Municipality under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Health Officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, but that he may accept for such period as may be sanctioned by the Corporation any appointment, whether honorary or otherwise, which has for its object the promotion of public health whether by means of education or otherwise, and which in the opinion of the Corporation would not interfere with his duties as Executive Health Officer.

3. The appointment which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent in liable to removal during the term of office for misconduct or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Corporation.

4. Candidates must have a legal qualification in Medicine, Surgery and Public Health. Preference will be given to those who have had control of the sanitary administration of a large City, County or combined district, and who possess a knowledge of Bacteriology.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,500 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. It has, however, been provided in the Municipal Act that with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council the Corporation may grant to the Executive Health Officer a personal allowance not exceeding rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem in addition to the maximum monthly salary. The Health Officer is provided with a motor car at Municipal expense. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7 Applications which should be accompanied by *copies only* of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the undersigned and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April, 1919.

(b) By other applicants to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 30th April, 1919.

A. A. MOULVI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 6th March, 1919. 1391

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has under Section 367 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act appointed, with effect from the 1st of April, 1919, Tardeo Flats Refuse Siding as the only place for the deposit of carcasses. These will be received there between the hours of 6-10 a.m. (S. T.), and 7 p.m. (S. T.) only. The carcasses will thence be conveyed in covered Municipal refuse waggons to the place of final disposal once a day. No carcasses will be allowed to be taken in private carts to Kurla as hitherto or to any other place than the said Tardeo Flats Refuse Siding from the said date.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th March, 1919. 1722

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "HEISHIN—MARU" having arrived on the 24th instant, from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on Cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 24th March, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

H. M. S. "NEW ZEALAND."

THE launch "GAEWKAR" will leave Apollo Bunder on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 3-30 p.m. for H.M.S. "NEW ZEALAND" returning about 5 p.m. and making a second trip at 5-30 p.m. returning about 7 p.m.

This is an unique opportunity for the public of Bombay to inspect one of the most modern ships of His Majesty's Navy.

FARE RS. 2.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of
THOS. COOK & SON,
Cooks Building, Hornby Road,
or at the Apollo Bunder from Thos. Cook & Son's representative.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at his office for the supply for the period of one year from 1st May, 1919, of School Furniture (comprising Section (A) Wooden Furniture, Section (B) Physical Exercise articles, Section (C) Clocks and Section (D) Drinking vessels, etc.) on FRIDAY, the 4th April, 1919 from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (B. T.). Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned. They may be for one or more sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each section.

2. Printed forms giving the specification will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Maratha School building (situated at Carnac Road, Opp. the Small Causes Court) on or from Thursday, the 27th March, 1919.

3. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to make deposits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 200, Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 for Sections A. B. C. and D. respectively.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 to be returned if the tender is not accepted.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 24th March, 1919.
Municipal Office. 1712

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that IBRAHIM KADERDINA, of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, charge, mortgage, lien, lease, sale, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ali Umder Street, outside the Fort and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2357, New No. 9411, Old Survey No. 1892, and New Survey No. 803 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6089 and Street Nos. 228—230, and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Ali Umer Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper passage on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Ebrahim Shaikh Saheb Ounday and on or towards the South by the property of Null Bazar Musjid.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1919.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 1708

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Keshawji Govindji, late of Bombay, Halai Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, merchant, deceased for the use and benefit of his minor sons Mansing and Jamnadas and limited till they or one of them attains majority

Bai MANEKBAI, widow of the said Keshowji Govindji of Bombay Halai Lohana Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJJI.
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI.

The 18th day of March, 1919.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 1713

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

KURLA MUNICIPAL QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS for quarter ending 31st December 1918, have been duly published in town.

(Sd.) J. S. PEREIRA,
Vice President.
22nd March, 1919.
1705

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

COMING SHORTLY

The Film Sensation of the year

"TARZAN OF THE APES"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPLENDID PICTURE BILL

HARRY HILLIARD and JUNE CAPRICE in the 5-reel Photo-play:

"Caprice of the Mountains"

A refreshing story of the out-of-doors, replete with dramatic interest and beautiful sceneries, describing the love story of a young mountain girl that marries a society youth of the town.

A comic story describing Sunday Pleasures in Ecstasy.

She walks in beauty like the nights
Of cloudless climes and starry skies,
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellow'd to that tender light
Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!

TREMENDOUSLY EXCITING SUPER-SERIAL, THE

NEW MACISTE

or the thrilling adventures of

A MODERN HERCULES

8 Reels of this thrilling super-serial will be screened this week, showing Maciste as Policeman.

A THRILL TO EVERY INCH OF THE SUPER-SERIAL.

See how the modern Hercules brings a rascally Count to book.

A STORY OF TENSE DRAMATIC INTEREST.

The film is supplied by K. A. Sethna & Co., Agents to Arturo Boneschi.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Every night: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Every Saturday and Sunday:—Matinee at . m
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

NEXT WEEK

Further episodes of the New Maciste "Maciste as an Athlete."

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)

presents to-day and during the week at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

SEVENTH INSTALMENT

OF THE GREAT UNIVERSAL SERIAL

"THE BULL'S EYE"

featuring

EDDIE POLO

together with a two reel L.K.O. Comic and Dance of Love by Little Lena Baskette.

Coming Shortly.

Film Version of Marie Corelli's famous novel THELMA.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Nea Crawford Market.

To-Night

Episode 13th & 14th.

OF THAT ASTOUNDING SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

featuring

EDDIE POLO

THE DARE-DEVIL

Together with Pictorial News and 2 Part Comedy.

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45, and 10-30

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

March 24.
S. S. Heishin Maru, Ikuno Kobe, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.
S. S. Linga Cutbush, Karachi.
The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday.
S. S. Harima Maru Takahashi, Goba.
The following vessels began to load yesterday steamer Shastar for Basrah etc.
Steamer City of Florence for London etc.
S. S. Heishun Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Heishin Maru, 1,914 tons, Captain K. Ikuna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 20th ultimo.
S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast Ports with a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Harima Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Harima Maru, 2,845 tons, Captain P. Takahashi, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 24th March, 1919.

Shed	Steamers	Tons	Destination	Date	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
B	Bashe Wara	1923	Marseilles	26-3-19	..O S Kaisha
F	Hwah Wo	2760	N F	N F	..H Y Kaisha
L	Labuang	2993	N F	N F	..B & F I S N Co
N	Ecclo	2121	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia	286	N F	N F	1-3-19 Shariff Hassim owner
P	Dorington Court	3019	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
Q	Bashayam	100	N F	N F	..J Mackintosh & Co.
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Indrawati	513	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Oporto	440	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Pearl	851	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Sabarmati	443	N F	N F	..B S N Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Ravenhoe	3512	N F	N F	..Dr R I M
VICTORIA DOCK.					
6	Harima Maru	2145	Kobe	25-3-19	..N Y Kaisha
6	Akbar	2357	Aden	29-3-19	..T Morrison & Co
8	City of Florence	3470	N F	N F	..K Nixon & Co.
12	Tarvia	2857	Durban	27-3-19	..M M & Co
15	Palitana	1934	P Gulf	27-3-19	..M M & Co
16	Shanshiar	1718	Suez	N F	..P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Chaldina	1586	Basra	26-3-19	..M M & Co
4	Bayala	1599	Basra	27-3-19	..M M & Co
6	Heian	2448	Shanghai	24-3-19	..M M & Co
7	Culna	3956	London	26-3-19	..M M & Co
10	Bushire	6423	London	29-3-19	..M M & Co
10	Barjora	1205	Suez	25-3-19	..M M & Co
10	Coolyana	2196	Basra	N F	..M M & Co
11	Mangola	2349	N F	N F	..M M & Co
13	Tweedale	2821	Basra	21-3-19	..B I M
16	Min	1941	N F	N F	..B I M
17	Bryn'arc	3483	Suez	29-3-19	..D & I M
B P Station	Sanja	3112	N F	N F	..T Morrison & Co.
Jetty end City of	Sparta	3498	U Kingdom	28-3-19	K Nixon & Co.
13	Lowsley	3483	N F	N F	T. S. Gracie & Co.
Off-side 15	Warsbell	1334	Basra	23-3-19	..D R I M
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Meteor	2546	Rangoon	N F	..A P & Co
	Clifton Hall	2582	Java	N F	..B I M
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Tweed	3428	London	2-4-19	..M. M. & Co 2
14	Hongmoh	2535	Suez via Aden	3-4-19	..B I M

EXPORTS.

March 24.

S. S. City of Florence for Hull:—2,082 cwts. myrabolams, Purshotam Mathooradas and Co.

S. S. Bushu Maru for Marseilles:—1 pkt essence de palma rosa, Volkart Bros.; 194 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Culna for London:—6 bales sheep skins, Manji Laduck.

S. S. Culna for Marseilles:—300 bags wheat flour, P. and O. S. N. Company.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., 200 bales cotton, Udoram Premsukhdas.

S. S. Harima Maru for Kobe:—28 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Osaka:—400 bales cottons, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 30 bales cotton twist yarn, Yusaa Cotton Trading Co.; 7½ cwts. ivory cut-pieces, A. Laduck.

S. S. Hezas for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 23 cwts. gum arabic, Padamsee Jethabhoy.

S. S. Hezas for Shanghai:—100 bales cottom grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 100 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 24.

S. S. Sangola from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—89,712 bags rice, 3,713 bags white beans, 12 cases cotton piece-goods, 554 bars pig lead, 210 bales red ginned cotton, 3,919 bags gram, 300 bags ground nut seeds, 4 casks castor oil.

S. S. Dorington Court from Wallaroo, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—95,600 bags wheat.

SOUNDY & Co.,

187, HORNBY ROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods,

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS
FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS
Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.
Planet's 11th
Violin Strings and Orchestral Journal &c., &c.,

COTTON ROPES

MADE FROM BEST YARN IN ANY THICKNESS AND LENGTH

can be supplied at most favourable rates.

For particulars apply to:—

DESAI BROS.

Cotton and Yarn Agents,
STATION ROAD, HUBLI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Mar. 10th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York May	23.05
" " July	23.40
" " Oct.	21.05
Spot Cotton at New York	27.15
" " Orleans	27.25
Futures at New Orleans May	23.25
" " July	22.45

New York, Mar. 22nd:

Futures at New York May	24.72
" " Oct.	21.12

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 12th:

Rentes 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	47 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	3 1/4
Interest 1 day to 7 day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	58½
Rupee Paper 5 %	83¾
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 5 %	99½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.10

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar 12th:

5½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 12th:

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds:	
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 Bs. C.I.F Afloat	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton in bags	450
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lb. ex-Ship per ton in bags	460
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in bags	420
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in bags	480
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) per ton in bags.	440
Toria Rapeseed per ton in bags.	455
Government fixed prices for shipments made after 18th Feb.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£80
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76½
Copper Braziers	£118
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	37

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	25/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	28

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/0½
Tone:—Easier.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

March 24.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 486 for Fully Good Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 484, fluctuating for some time between Rs. 484½ and Rs. 483½. Later on the price declined to Rs. 475 on selling by the bazaar and profit taking. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 477½, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 480. The market at Colaba opened at Rs. 479, advanced to Rs. 481/82 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton and the tone is steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	April-May	479
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	..	March	388
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	"	463

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 24TH MARCH 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	April-May	480
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	..	March	393
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	May	491
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	March	455
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	May	462
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	..	March	Not quoted.
Good M. G. Southern	..	May-June	490

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super Fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	405	397	385	370	ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	400	392	380	365	"
M.G. Khandesh	...	425	420	405	"
M.G.Oomras No3	460	455	440	...	"
M.G.Oomras No4	...	435	420	405	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 22nd Mar. 1919.

Cotton	11 817 bales
Wheat	148 227 Gwts
Linseed	75 "
Rape, etc.	172 "
Gingellyseed	96 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	Nil

WHITE HONEY FRESH VIOLET JAM

THE HONEY HOUSE

THE HOUSE FOR GENUINE PURE HIMALAYAN PRODUCTS

White Honey with or without comb @ Re. 1-8 per 2 lbs. tin. Violet Jam @ Re. 1-8 per 1 lb. tin. Violet @ Rs. 2 per lb. Silajit Purified @ Rs. 8 per lb. Rasaunt Purified @ Rs. 2 per lb. Bears', Leopards', and Tigers' Fats @ Rs. 2, 3, 4 per lb. respectively

POSTAGE EXTRA.

CHAMBA, PUNJAB.

Rice	..	10,400	"
Myrabollams	..	3 402	"
Cottonseed	..	7,905	"
Mowrasced	..	Nil	
Gram	..	5,901	Bs
Jowar	..	103	"
Maize	..	Nil	
Barley	..	334	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 24th—5-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms: Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	74	0	0	10	0	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	74	0	0	10	5	0
" Karachi Bangla	74	0	0	10	5	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	8	0
" Cawnpore	10	14	0	11	4	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	8	0	14	0	0
Linseed Brown Bold	12	14	0	13	0	0
" Thin	12	6	0	12	14	0
Teaseed White 85-15	100	0	0	22	4	0
" Gajar 75-25	100	0	0	21	4	0
" Black	100	0	0	20	4	0
" Gajar 50-50	100	0	0	15	4	0
Popyseed, White	16	0	0	16	8	0
Groundnuts	100	0	0	20	0	0
Barley	7	0	0	7	8	0
Mowrasced	45	0	0	7	4	0
Castorseed	74	0	0	15	0	0

Forward:	Rs:	as:	p.
Wheat April-May	0	3	3
Linseed May	13	14	6

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 24th.

	Rate per lb. Rs:	as.	p:
Davids No. 10	0	15	4
Shapurji No. 10	0	14	8
Simplex No 10	0	14	0
Curimbhai No. 12½	0	15	8
Light Rouses No. 6½	0	12	12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar: 24th:

	Market Rates.		
Bank Telegraphic	1	5	15½
Bank Demand	1	6	0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1	5	6½
Fcs. Demand			196½
American Dollars			286
Hongkong "			213½
Shanghai			313
Japan			142½
Singapore			186½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 24.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Frcs. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Frcs. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 142-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 140-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312-8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947, 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with a fair amount of business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,070, Swan 575, Simplex 615, Shapurji 117½, Pearls 530, Madhowji 2,010, Luxmi Cotton 1,725, Kohinoor 1,140, Currimbhoy 335, Kastoorchand 1,030, Fazulbhoy 712½, Finlay 465, David 567½, Crescent 216½, Colaba 1,505, Century 432½, Bombay Cotton 585, Bombay Dyeing 1,450, Bundi 32½, Katni Ordinary 260, Katni Defd 1,360, Tata New Defd 430p, Tata Old Defd 1,085, Tata Ord 235, Shivrajpur 36½, Alcocks 902½, Bombay Burma 895, Bombay Tramway 525, Bombay Steam 347-8, Tata Hydro 1,280.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,070, Swan 575, Simplex 612½, Shapurji 117½, Pearls 535, Madhowji 2,015, Luxmi Cotton 1,725, Kohinoor 1,137½, Currimbhoy 335, Kastoorchand 1,030, Finlay 465, Fazulbhoy 712½, David 570, Crescent 215, Colaba 1,505, Century 432½, Bombay Cotton 585, Bombay Dyeing 1,450, Bundi 32½, Katni Ord 260, Katni Defd 1,360, Tata New Defd 430p, Tata Old Defd 1,085, Tata Ord 235, Shivrajpur 36½, Alcocks 902½, Bombay Burma 985, Bombay Tramway 525, Bombay Steam 347½, Tata Hydro 1,280.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 22nd March, 1919:

LIABILITIES:

		Rs
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	3,26,02,795	
" Deposits at Branches	96 59,913	
		4,22,62,709
		15,08,32,078
Other Deposits		3,031
Post Bills		28,65,503
Sundries		
Rs:		21 64,64,821

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	2,16 65,476
Other authorised Securities	18,71,946
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,44 64,284
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,52,42,173
	3,09 51,116
Bills Discounted and Purchased	13,38 242
Dead Stock	13,684
Stamps	
Bullion	3 91,144
Balances with other Banks	2,09,345
Sundries	7,01,97,417
Cash	
Rs:	21,64,64,821

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Mar. 24th.

		Total up-to-date. Rs.	
War Bonds	Rs.	...	...
Cash Certificates	"	488-4	" 8,91,346-4
Total	"	488-4	" 8,91,346-4

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Calcutta has been declared to be infected with plague.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

"HIGHLY IRREGULAR TRIAL."

ORDER OF HONY, MAGISTRATES REVERSED,

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

In the Appellate Division of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir John Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, reversed the order of a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates composed of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and Mr. Jehangir Rutonji Dubash made on 20th November last in convicting the applicant (No. 1) Sorabji Maneckji of assault and imposing a fine of Rs. 50 on him and binding him over to keep the peace for 6 months.

Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Mirza, and Maganlal, Soclicitors, and Messrs. Koyaji and Paymaster, Pleaders, appeared for the applicant and the Government Pleader, Mr. Patker, for the Crown.

The facts are that the Police prosecuted the applicant and three others before the above Honorary Magistrates on the charge of being drunk and disorderly behaviour in public street in the Fort.

After going into the evidence brought by the police the Magistrates altered the charge against the applicant to that of assaulting co-accused No. 4, and allowing the charge against the last three accused to remain as it was. Relying upon the evidence given by Anklesaria who had been called by acoused No. 4, Sorabji Framji Kathoke, in his defence, the Magistrates acquitted No. 4 and convicted the applicant as above.

Mr. Binning contended that that was tantamount to placing a complainant and an accused in the same trial as co-accused. It deprived his client of the right of cross-examining co-accused No. 4 himself.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Shah in giving his judgment said:—

Four persons were charged before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates under Section 122 of Bombay Act IV. of 1902 (Police Act). After the prosecution witnesses were examined, the charge against accused No. 1 only was altered to Section 352, Indian Penal Code (assault), and thereafter certain defence witnesses were examined. Witness Anklesaria was examined on behalf of No. 4 with the result that the Magistrates convicted No. 1 under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code and fined him Rs. 50 and bound him over to keep the peace for 6 months and Nos. 3 and 4 were acquitted and No. 4 was warned and discharged. Accused No. 1 and No. 2 have presented petitions for revision of the said orders against them.

CONTRARY TO PROCEDURE.

As regards No. 1 it seems to me that under the circumstances of the case the charge should not have been altered to Section 352 of the Penal Code and in my opinion it is not proved that the alteration at that stage has not prejudiced the accused No. 1. The judgment of the lower court is principally based upon the defence of No. 4 and the conviction is in respect of assault on No. 1 by No. 4. In such a case the proceedings should have been instituted on a proper complaint by No. 4, so that No. 1 would have had an opportunity of cross-examining No. 4, but in the present case No. 1 had no such opportunity. Further in a trial of four persons, to alter the charge so as to make it really a trial by one accused against another is contrary to the procedure under the code and we do not think that the direction was properly exercised in this case. We therefore set aside the conviction against No. 1 and direct the fine if paid be refunded to him and quash the order for binding him over.

The Honourable Sir John Heaton in agreeing with the judgment of Mr. Justice Shah setting aside the conviction and sentence against No. 1, said that he would say nothing on the merits. The Magistrates gave effect to their evidence in a most irregular way by putting four men on the trial accusing one of them of assaulting another and three others of drunk and disorderly behaviour. It is extremely irregular to have an accused and a complainant in one trial and the accused must be acquitted.

Their Lordships held that the trial was highly irregular and set aside the conviction and ordered the fine to be refunded quashing the order for binding over.

In the same trial the Honorary Magistrates while saying that there was not much evidence of assault against accused No. 2 Rustomji Hormusji passed an order of "warned and discharged" against him. On the application of this accused their Lordships found that the order was wrong under the Criminal Procedure Code and changed it into one of acquittal under Section 245, Criminal Procedure Code.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FORGERY.

PAPERS ORDERED TO BE SENT TO THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Madhowji Javer ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Kashibai, widow of Lalji Karson ... Defendant.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod).

The defendant's husband, Lalji Karson died in 1915, leaving property alleged by the plaintiff to be worth about Rs. 7½ lakhs. He bequeathed the whole of the said property to his widow, the defendant by a Will. Plaintiff filed this suit in 1918 claiming that he was joint in food, worship and estate with Lalji Karson and that as surviving co-parcener of the said joint family he was solely entitled to the whole property, subject to provision being made for defendant's maintenance and that defendant's husband had no right to will away the property to defendant. Defendant denied the claim entirely.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai instructed by Messrs. Khandwalla and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Petigara instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas appeared for defendant.

Plaintiff, in support of his case produced a writing dated 6th January 1872, purporting to be signed by Lalji Karson and addressed to plaintiff's mother Jamnabai in which he admitted that he was joint with plaintiff and his brother Damodar since deceased.

AMAZING REVELATIONS.

Defendant contended that the writing was a forgery. During the plaintiff's cross-examination, it turned out that he had been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, that he had filed a petition in insolvency many years ago and among the list of crediors had put down Lalji Karson (defendant's husband), as one, that he had filed a suit against his mother-in-law in 1885 in the High Court as a pauper declaring that he was not worth even Rs. 100. The writing which he produced in support of his contention that he and defendant's husband were joint was on a stamp paper of one rupee. The stamp paper purported to have been issued by the stamp vendor Dorabji Ruttonji on 3rd January 1872 to Jamnabai, a resident of Bhendy Bazar by the hand of one Jeram Parupia. Jamnabai was the name of plaintiff's mother and it was pretended by the plaintiff that the paper had been issued to his mother and that he came into the possession of the writing on the death of his brother Nabu alias Damodar in 1897. The serial number endorsed by the stamp office on the paper purported to be B79998. On enquiries being made at the stamp office it turned out that the book kept by the stamp vendor Dorabji Ruttonji in 1872, showing the stamp sold by him on 3rd January 1872 had been preserved. An examination of the book showed that Dorabji Ruttonji sold a stamp paper being serial No. B179998 of the value of one rupee on 3rd January 1872, to Fakirbhai resident of Bhuleshwar through the said Jeram Parupia. The defendant was thus able to prove conclusively that the stamp vendor's endorsement on the paper produced by the plaintiff had been tampered with and that the words "Fakirbhai, resident of Bhuleshwar" were erased from the endorsement on the stamp paper and that the words "Jamnabai, resident of Bhendi Bazar", were substituted in their place. In this manner a most daring and clever forgery was exposed. The other indications in connection with the alleged signature of Lalji Karson also showed that the signature was a forgery. While the plaintiff was under cross-examination his Counsel stated that he did not wish to proceed with the suit and it was thereupon dismissed with costs.

The forged writing was ordered to be impounded and the papers in the suit were ordered to be sent to the Public Prosecutor for further action.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD,

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

539-16—Little and Co Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co a firm v Udaychand Bhaichand and Co a firm Hiralal Th and Co.

195-17—Soonderdas and Co Vaktahji Hallaji a firm v Raghunathji Pomaji and anr Patelt and Ezekiel.

747-18—Mulla and Mulla Mariambai widow and anr v Dawood Ebrahim Captain and V.

802-18—Captain and V Bhanji Ramji and Co a firm v Parshottam Gokaldas and Co a firm Mulla and Mulla.

1076-18—Jehankir G and B Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co a firm v Dinanath Ramchandra.

1174-18—Soonderdas and Co Bhutaji Bhoormal a firm v Virapa Virraya Vaulladdin.

1350-18—Amin and Desai Alli Mahomed Gulam Hoosein v Abdullabhai Husain Sadak and anr Daphtary F and D.

1662-18—Dubash and Co Messrs. Nagindas Lowji and Co a firm v B Cowasji and Co a firm Little and Co.

1711-18—Malvi M R and Co Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Oookerji v Dalechand Oookerdas a firm.

1757-18—Dastur and Co Essac Abdul Rehman a firm v Asaf Esmail Yakubally and anr Captain and V.

1936-18—Khandvalla and Co., Vithaldas Mohanlal a firm v. Mahomed Sale Mahomed Soonderdas and Co.

2021-18—Little and Co Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden v Dhunji Moolchand.

68-19—Bhimji and Co Messrs. Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co a firm v Messrs. Virchand Dalcharam a firm Hiralal Th and Co.

104-19—Dubash and Co Messrs. Jethabhai Raghunathdas a firm v Dosabhai Hirachand and anr Manruplal H M and Co.

223-19—Little and Co, Messrs. Mild and Co a firm v Jehangir Dossabhai Menwalla Kharas and Co.

227-19—Mulla and Mulla Govindji Harsi and Co a firm v Essaji Esmailji Karimji a firm.

231-19—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Govindji Harsey and Co a firm v Kesoo Hauna.

285-19—M B Chothia Jaswantlal Vadilal a firm v Hargovandas Jaichand and ors.

329-19—Mehta D and L Haridas Rowji v Deshi Shivlal Jagjiwan and anr Edgelow G W and Co.

344-19—Mulji and Th Padamsey Vithaldas v Jethabhai Kallianji a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

389-19—Hiralal Th and Co Balubhai Mulchand Javeri v Mamlal Gordhandas a firm Mulji and Th.

419-19—Little and Co J A Begbu and Co a firm v Jamnadas Harakhji.

475-19—Purnanand and Club Rattaychand Khemchand v Lakhamsey Harpal and ors Dastur and Co.

491-19—Mervanji K and Co Goolbai Bomonji Patel and ors v Dhanjibhoy Bamonji Patel and anr Mulla and Mulla.

506-19—Motichand and D Tyabally Sarafally v Mulla Kikabhoy Abdul Kayam Patell and Ez.

524-19—Khandvalla and Co Vardhman Bros Ld v Basmanappa Sutri Chitnis M and K.

641-19—M B Chothia Shah Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Chhotalal Khuslaldas a firm Mehat D and L.

649-19—Crawford B and Co Mahomed Afzal Nafmawalla v Mahomed Sulleman Miya Captain and V.

655-19—Tyabji D and Co Gordhandas Damodherdas a firm v Gordhandas Ishwardas.

656-19—Mirza Mulla and Mulla Narotamdas Beehjardas v Chhaganlal Premchand a firm Jamshedji R and D.

667-19—G B Pandia Abdool Hoosein Abdul Karim v Esmailji Abdulalli and ors Rustomji and G.

672-19—Payne and Co Messrs. Gajanan and Co v The Indian Culture Developement Works Co. Ltd v Little and Co Craigie B and C.

703-19—Dubash and Co Pestonji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Solomon Reuben Patell and Eze.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

145-19—Merwanji K. & Co., E. N. Saleh v. Soloman Soloman Isaac Chuki.

209-19—Motichand & D. Haji Abdulla Kasim v. Sewaram Ramdas a firm.

209-19—Dharamsi & Co., Mathuradas Bhawan & Co., a firm v. Rawchand Gulabchand a firm.

234-19—Payne & Co., A. P. B. Hariman v. Jehanjirji Shaveksha, Malabarwalla.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

C.C. 598-19—Ard. H. D. & Co., Messrs. Purshatam Mulji, a firm, v. Messrs. Shamji Umersey a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOASL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1685-18—Mulji and Tha, Natwarlal Maganlal a firm v Balmakund Chandanwala a firm Ragh N and Co.

1823-18—Ard H D and Co, Morarji Jairam Naranji v Gokaldas Deoji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

150-19—Tyab, D. & Co., Messrs. Damodhar Narshidas a firm, v. Punjabi Dhunasingh Nirkhan Sham M and H.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2029-18—Motichand and D. Messrs Nagardas Walji a firm v Haridas Ranchoddas Shroff and D.

8 19—Mehta D and L. K. H Joshi and Co a firm v Lalloobhai Chaganlal a firm, Motichand and D.

90-19—Payne and Co, Mansukhlal Lalubhoy a firm v Amthalal Girdharlal a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1043-17—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Khurshedji Khambatta v S B Raha and Son a firm, Pandia and Co.

894-17—Little and Co, Bai Zainaboo binte Abdul Hussein v Dawoodbhai Abdulkadas Basrai and anr, Mehta D and L.

230-16—Judah and Solomon, Joti Babaji v Kesra Foosa and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

129-18—Jehangir and Seervai, Messrs Obrahim Mulla Samsoodin and Co a firm v Messrs Fredoon and Co a firm, Mulji and Th.

394-18—Ard H D and Co, Rampratap Mongilal a firm v Navalmal Dhunraj a firm. Manilal and Kher.

796-17—Mehta D and L, Kashinath Annaji Haldankar and anr v Luxmibai widow and ors, Surveyor and Co, Mehta D and L, a firm.

523-18—Jam E and D, Chimanlal Kaliandas and Co a firm v Mayashanker Thakur and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

639-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Ardeshir Perojshaw Patel, Unwalla P and P.

623-18—Dubash and Co, Bishandas Sobharam Seyal v Messrs Gulzi Ranglal a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1741-18—Moti and Devi, Bapulal Girdharlal v Jethalal Maneeklal Shah and anr, Little and Co, Daph F and D.

1347-18—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Narotam Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little and Co.

580-17—Jeh Mehta and S, Murlidhar Lachminarayen v Nathmal Fulchand and anr, Madh K and Ch.

1442-17—Judah and Solomon, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji and Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

181-16—Craigu B. & Co., Dada Miya v. Khandmain J. A. Grant & Co., Wadialy & Co., a firm.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1831-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhutaji Bhoormal a firm, Raghavaya N. and Co., Part Heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2007-18—Mehta D and L, Premji Gooculdas a firm v F A Ujamsey and Co a firm.

LONG CAUSES.

27-17—Payne and Co, Motlabai widow v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal Th and Co.

1191-16—Payne and Co, Bai Babu v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal Th and Co, Payne and Co.

405-17—Shroff and D, Pochaji N Heerametha v Mulraj Khatao, Payne and Co.

1399-17—Madhowji K and Ch, Dharsi Hadoo Devsi and ors v Maganlal Laloo. Khandwalla and Co.

457-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

477-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hiptoolla Abdul Hoosein v Abdul Kadar Noorbhai, Merwanji K and Co.

149-02—Madhowji K and Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowan Pragji and anr, Amin and D, Madhowji K and Ch.

482-18—Purnanand and Co, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and ors, Amin and D.

489-18—Shamrao M and H, Popatlal Mulchand and anr v Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.

91-18—Surveyor and Co, Waman Bapuji Mahant v Gopal Keshav Thakur and ors, Pocha and Co.

495-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Divanchand and Co a firm, Kharas and Co.

506-18—Daphtary F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hoosein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

513-18—Payne and Co, Joshi Dhunji Moolji a firm v V Kantaswamy and ors, M B Chothia.

514-18—Vachha and Co, Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v Messrs Paddar Bros a firm, Mulla and M.

146-18—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co.

379-18—Kanga and S, Kallianji Gulabchand and ors v Mahadeo Laxmon Pednekar, Jehangir M and S.

Telegrams: CASHCHEMS.

Cash Chemists

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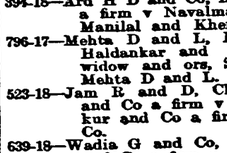

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TILAK V. CHIROL.

LORD SANDHURST'S EVIDENCE.

JUSTICE DARLING'S KNOWLEDGE OF CEYLON.

Before Mr. Justice Darling and a Special Jury, the hearing was resumed of the action, on February 18, in which Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak, a Hindu, sued Sir Valentine Chirol and Messrs. Macmillan and Co. for alleged libels in a book called "Indian Unrest," which is an enlarged and revised reprint of articles in "The Times".

Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. E. F. Spence appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir Edward Carson, K.C.; Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C., and Mr. Eustace Hills for the defendants.

Sir John Simon, continuing his cross-examination of the defendant, Sir Valentine Chirol, referred to the murder of Mr. Jackson, which he said was in 1909—12 years later than the murder of Mr. Rand. He asked whether Kanheri, the murderer of Mr. Jackson, made two confessions.

Sir Valentine Chirol said that that was so.

Counsel then pointed out that the first confession was made on the night of Kanheri's arrest. The second was on January 31, 1910—about a month after the arrest. Sir Valentine Chirol said that the substance of those confessions was within his knowledge when he wrote his book. He undoubtedly felt disposed to attach some importance to the statements which the man made.

Sir John Simon.—Do you realize that when you look at this man's statements they are contradictory?—I don't think so. Their value must be taken when they are read as a whole and borne out by other evidence.

Counsel drew attention to a statement of the murderer in his first confession that his act had no connexion with any secret society and to the subsequent confession in which he gave the name of a secret society and said that he was directed to do the murder.

The witness said that he would not say that there was no inconsistency between specific statements. The statements must be taken as a whole.

The witness (continuing) said that he had never stated that Mr. Tilak knew any of these people. He had said that Mr. Tilak was morally responsible for the doctrines which created the atmosphere that produced these murders.

Sir John Simon.—Do you realize that Mr. Tilak was in confinement at the time and had been for 18 months?—I have said so in my book.

Do you realize that one of the newspapers was not published until after Mr. Tilak was in prison?—Yes, but he had opened his offices for subscriptions to that newspaper.

Do you realize that there is a world of difference between saying that a man has created sedition and saying of a man that he is in substance a murderer?—As you put the question I answer "Yes."

Sir John Simon.—That is why I put the question. (Laughter.)

THE SHIVAJI CELEBRATIONS.

The witness, continuing, said that the name and memory of Shivaji were naturally held in high esteem in the Capital where the Maharaja, who was descended from him, lived. Mr. Tilak honoured Shivaji because of the particular crime which he committed in the murder of Afzul Khan.

In reply to his Lordship, Sir Valentine Chirol said that Shivaji rebelled two centuries ago against the Mahomedan rule and founded the Mahratta Empire which, after it had become much disintegrated, came to a termination by British intervention at the beginning of last century, when Kolhapur remained a native State under British supremacy.

In reply to Sir John Simon, the witness said that it was disputable whether Shivaji's conduct in killing Afzul Khan could be properly described as treachery, just as other historical acts were matters of dispute.

Sir John Simon, turning to the troubles between Mahomedans and Hindus, asked whether there had not been riots between these two sects in Ceylon.

The witness.—Ceylon is not in India.

His Lordship.—I thought that Ceylon was the place "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." (Laughter.)

Sir John Simon.—That was a long time ago, my Lord.

Sir Edward Carson.—I think tea comes from there.

The witness, continuing, said that the troubles in Poona never became so acute until the subject was taken up by Mr. Tilak in his newspapers.

RE-EXAMINATION OF SIR V. CHIROL.

The witness, re-examined by Sir Edward Carson, said that he took no exception to the religious part of the Shivaji celebrations. He objected to Mr. Tilak's turning them to political account. The articles in the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" were calculated to incite to murder.

The loyalty of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, who was descended from Shivaji, was referred to in "Indian Unrest." The witness added that the Maharaja certainly did not patronize in any way the Shivaji practices of Mr. Tilak. The celebrations at Kolhapur had nothing in common with those which Mr. Tilak organized elsewhere.

The witness, referring to the Tai Mahraj case, said that he had not used the term "indicted" in a technical sense. The District Court had ordered an inquiry into charges of forgery, perjury, and corruption against Mr. Tilak. The case ended in judgment of the Privy Council in Mr. Tilak's favour. At the time of the publication of the book Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's judgment stood.

LORD SANDHURST'S EVIDENCE.

Lord Sandhurst was then called. He said that in 1899 he was Under-Secretary of War and in December of the same year he became Governor of Bombay. He held that post for five years and during office he had to deal with the plague. He consulted medical authorities about segregation. He visited Poona on two occasions. He visited the hospitals throughout the Presidency and he was by the bedside of some hundreds of patients. A plague committee was established at Poona and he appointed Mr. Rand of the Indian Civil Service to be chairman. That was a position which required courage and patience.

Sir John Simon suggested that it was not relevant to discuss the character of this distinguished official.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams said that Mr. Tilak in his articles had described Mr. Rand as a tyrant.

His Lordship admitted the evidence.

The witness, continuing, said that he had made every inquiry before he appointed Mr. Rand, and he heard from him daily during the plague about the death-rate and about any incidents. It became necessary to ask soldiers to carry out the house-to-house visitation because of the need of proper organization. Instructions would be given to the soldiers by the chairman of the committee. The houses visited were small and dark, and were described as dirty. There were complaints about the people who carried out the work. He (the witness) referred those complaints for investigation. He found that the most serious complaints were without foundation. He had made a speech in which he said that from inquiries he believed that operations of this kind could not have been carried out by any class more considerately or more humanely. He considered that that was true at the time. He adhered to that view now. There was no foundation for the statement that persons who were free from the plague were segregated to swell the returns. He was quite satisfied with the way in which Mr. Rand carried out his work. When he (the witness) went to the hospitals he found that the people were grateful for what was being done for them.

It was during his (the witness's) term as Governor of Bombay that Mr. Tilak was convicted of sedition for the first time. Part of his sentence was remitted on his giving certain undertakings.

Cross-examined by Sir John Simon.—The Bombay Legislative Council included a certain number of elected members, the elections being subject to confirmation by the Governor. Mr. Tilak, who had been an elected member for some time, was re-elected during the witness's term. The evidence before the Poona Plague Commission was taken in his (the witness's) time, but the report was not made until after his departure.

His Lordship.—That is what will happen to me in this case. The evidence will be taken in my tine, but the verdict——! (Laughter.)

Sir John Simon put to the witness a number of statements from the findings of the Poona Plague Commission. Asked if he agreed with the view that "the system of discovering plague cases by house-to-house visitation is absolutely intolerable to the people," the witness said that he could not accept it, though he agreed that the Poona experience showed that the cooperation of the people was most desirable. Neither did he accept the statement that "to many of the people the plague measures are more horrible than the plague itself." That measures should not be so severe as to make people evade them was a sound principle. It was desirable to have different segregation camps for different social classes of the population. He did not know whether in Poona high and low were mingled indiscriminately in the same camps. He remembered that Mr. Tilak took an active part in plague work, notably in connexion with the Brahmin Hospital, and did good service. In the matter of the plague administration, Mr. Tilak had seen Mr. Rand several times, but he (the witness) could not remember himself having had any communications from him. The plague kept him very busy, and he had a famine to deal with at the same time.

In re-examination, Sir Edward Carson asked the witness if the prevalence of plague and famine added to the incitements of Mr. Tilak's newspapers. The witness replied, "I think they did have that effect upon a suffering population that I can never think of without emotion."

SIR RICHARD LAMB'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Richard Lamb, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, was the next witness. Examined by Mr. Hills, he said that he was head of the Poona district during the plague in 1897, Mr. Rand, an assistant collector, was on special duty as chairman of the Plague Committee. Mr. Rand could not fairly be described as "sullen, suspicious and tyrannical." As head of the district he (the witness) would have known if outrages had been committed by soldiers. No complaints of the kind reached him. He had seen extracts from articles published in the "Kesari" and the "Maharatta".

Mr. Hills asked if, from his experience of India, the witness could say whether the effect of newspaper articles upon the population was greater or less in India than in England.

Sir John Simon objected.

His Lordship.—Which population is more effected by its Press?—It is very difficult to say. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hills then asked if such articles would have any effect on an Indian population.

Sir John Simon again objected, and ultimately his Lordship disallowed the question.

Cross-examined by Sir John Simon, the witness said that about a week after the murder of Mr. Rand he delivered a speech at Poona on the event—a speech that the "Maharatta" described as "the lion-like bleating of the Government Lamb." (Laughter.) When he delivered it he had not seen what had appeared in the "Kesari" on the murder. Later there was a second outbreak of plague, during which he was chairman of the Plague Committee. The Committee enforced strict segregation. He was not in a position to institute any comparison between his own administration and Mr. Rand's but he did not think that the administration was less strict in his time.

MR. EDWARD GILES' EVIDENCE.

Mr. Edward Giles, C.I.E., formerly Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and afterwards Director-General of Education for India was then called, and was examined by Sir Ellis Hume-Williams. He said that when he was Director of Public Instruction for the Bombay Presidency it was brought to his notice that teachers and professors were taking part in Shivaji festivals. It was most undesirable that such persons should be associated with what was undoubtedly a political agitation. He took disciplinary measures, and one of the persons he had dismissed was Paranjpe. After his release in 1898, Mr. Tilak, who was a very good Sanskrit scholar, called on him (the witness), and asked that he might be employed in editing Sanskrit manuscripts. The conversation afterwards turned to politics, and Mr. Tilak declared that it was no use arguing with officials of the British Government. Something more drastic must be done to give them a shock.

Cross-examined by Sir John Simon, the witness agreed that the conversation referred to took place a long time ago.

Mr. Hills then submitted certain evidence taken on commission in India, the reading of which was still in progress when the Court rose.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Downer and Johnson; Messrs. Soames, Edwards, and Jones.

DEPRESSED CLASSES IN MYSORE.

GOVERNMENT THANKED FOR REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, March 22.

Advantage was taken of the religious festival at Melkote temple to hold a conference of the depressed classes people last week. The conference at Melkote was attended by a large number of Panchamas and among the speakers were some of the members of the community who spoke of their disabilities. A resolution expressing thanks to their Highnesses the Maharaja and Yuvaraja for the recent decision of the Maharaja entitling the depressed classes to admission into all Government schools, was passed. Another resolution requested Government to enquire into the restrictions that are being imposed regarding their admission to the Chelvurayaswamy temple, where formerly they were admitted near the idol. Another resolution requested for their representation in all assemblies of the State, including local and municipal bodies. A resolution urging the opening of a Panchama institute for girls, was also passed.

THE KANARA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is most unfortunate that a past student of the Gibb High School, Kumta, should write a letter in the issue of your paper dated 13th instant, which sheds inauspicious light on the workings of the Society, which has conducted the school most satisfactorily till now. It is also regrettable that the author of the letter has shown no scruple in judging the merit of the Society by such trivial matters as the irregularity in holding meetings and the delay in issuing the report, which are consequent upon some inevitable circumstances; the writer has deliberately avoided to mention the large percentage of the successful candidates sent up from the school managed by the Society, for the Matriculation last year. The usefulness and worth of the institution is to be measured by the result, it produces; and the fact that the school has done remarkable progress in the last four or five years cannot but reflect on the credit of the Society. No other High School in Kanara is as much reputed as the Gibb High School for the efficiency of its staff, for the discipline of the students and for the large help awarded to the poor deserving youths.

The letter also indicates that the treatment accorded to some one or two teachers of the school is unworthy. Who is able to give such a treatment when they themselves form a part of the Society? Why should not the teachers come forward and say plainly what they have to say about the treatment? As long as the teachers are silent on the point how can the "Past-Student" take up the responsibility upon his shoulders? The very fact that the teachers dare not come before the public with their grievance, implies some rottenness on their part; or delighting in the ruin of the institution they must be afraid that if they lay the real grievances before the public of Kanara their object will be defeated by a speedy reform. Anyhow the "Past Student" is not right in stating what he has stated. The affairs of the institution are not guided by unskilful hands, but by men like Rao Saheb Pandit who are drilled in the management of such societies; besides the trustees and those who manage it now are unbureaucratically noble and well-behaved. The "Past Student" seems to be enamoured of the word "bureaucratic" so much that he mentions it out of place and out of time.—Yours, etc.,

PAST-TEACHER.

STATE OF THE ESPLANADE POLICE COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the Health Department is making every effort to arrest the spread of this filthy habit, it is disheartening to find that beyond the exposing of notices, public offices and officials do nothing towards assisting the Health Officer's efforts. I had occasion to visit the Esplanade Police Court this morning and it surprised me that the interior of this place was so badly neglected. The Janitor ought to be made to lead a little more active life—to me it appeared that the precincts of the building were never cleaned. The stairway by the "Times of India" Building is thick, with dust and pansupari spit and at least a basket-full of bidee and cigarette-butts may be gathered from within the Police Court Building. It is a pity that such a nice building should not be kept swept and cleaned. Pigeon dung is thick everywhere and it lay even on the polished railings. a few paces from the witness box. One would have thought that a public Government building like this one would have had its floors swept and washed, but I feel positive the floors are never washed and cleaning is nobody's work. Were the Health Officer able so to devise as to make it incumbent on all Officials of public buildings and places, railway Station Masters, etc., personally responsible for the cleanliness of the places they preside over, feel much could be done to rid the City of dirt and filth.—Yours etc.

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, March 22.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

13 ATTACKS AND 6 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

Small-pox registered 13 attacks and 6 deaths, cholera 2 attacks and 2 deaths, and plague 1 attack and 2 deaths in Bombay on Sunday.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Sunday was 171 as against 120 on the corresponding day of last year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BROACH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to request you to do me the favour of allowing a small space in your paper.

Nowadays we hear much talk about local self-government in the Bombay Council and when members ask questions, Government are profuse with their sympathetic expressions. But it is a matter of poignant regret that the actions of Government do not always tally with the views announced from the Council chamber.

A glaring case of the flouting of Municipal opinion has recently occurred at Broach. The Government made a grant to the Municipality for improving a certain locality. At a large cost, a valuable plot belonging to a prominent citizen of the city was acquired. The plot is situated at the top of the Katopore slope and was used by the owner as his place of business or for business purposes.

In the course of the consideration of the subject, a suggestion was made that the plot after acquisition, be handed over for housing members of the Bohra community who had been dispossessed of their houses in connection with the improvement of the street called the Bohorwar. In spite of the view expressed, a report was made to Government to give effect to this idea, and strange to say, the party most affected, namely the City Municipality was never consulted on the view. The Government passed a resolution that the plot should be parcelled out to the dispossessed Bohras. As the view was most repugnant to the citizens, to the Municipality—to all except the Bohras—a public meeting was convened to protest against the proposal. The protest was unheeded. The Municipality also protested, and very lately the Commissioner of the Division, the Hon. Mr. Pratt, saw the place at the request of a deputation that waited on him and recommended to Government that the particular plot should not be allowed to be built upon and that it was a fit place for being kept open for a garden or for recreation purposes.

Yet, in spite of the express desire of the Municipality and in opposition to the well-considered opinion of the Commissioner the Government have refused to alter their view. It is not difficult to imagine the reasons which have mainly influenced the Government action. It is the much abused principle of prestige. Government have already passed one order, could they consistently with their prestige alter it? But if this is the reasoning, it never occurred to the Government or the officers at the Secretariat there was some other body whose prestige was also at stake. The City Municipality is a constitutional body responsible for the sanitation of the city and if that body says that for the interests of the City a particular plot of land should be kept open, if that view is supported in responsible quarters, that view is the view that ought to prevail and not the view which has been accepted by the officers at the Secretariat, without the assistance of the view of the Municipality.

It so happens that his Excellency the Governor is visiting the city about the end of this month, and if he is pleased to have a look at the place which lies on the way to the Municipality, he will be convinced that there is much to be commended in the view of the Municipality and of the Commissioner, Northern Division, and the idea which has found favour with Government on one-sided representations can be dropped without a serious shock to the prestige of Government.—Yours, etc.

Broach, March 21. JUSTICE.

PALITANA CATTLE CAMP—AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Owing to the failure of last year's rains the scarcity of food and fodder is greatly felt, and the situation has become most critical, and unless there is timely help from outside many animals will perish.

The State is doing all it can to ease the distress, and is supplying grain and grass to the cultivators and their cattle, but whatever the anxious State may do to help it is impossible for it to meet all demands, and there was a great need of private help, enterprize and charity to come to the rescue of the dumb and helpless creatures belonging to the poor Bherwads, Rubaries and other people who are unable to maintain them.

As everybody knows India is an agricultural country and the destruction of the cows means its ruins, besides they are looked upon by all Hindoos as the most sacred animals and to save their lives is most meritorious.

With this idea "A Cattle Camp" has been started by the aid of the State and the public, where all emaciated and starving animals are taken in, cared for, and looked after properly. We cannot approximately state in what numbers these poor animals will pour in in the coming four months which will be most hard to meet with.

We therefore earnestly appeal to the tender feeling of the benevolent Bombay public and the Jains in particular to loosen their purse-strings and subscribe liberally to this most laudable and charitable cause.

A committee has been appointed of the local merchants and State officers, and pleaders and the Administrator, Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., is president and under whose direction the work of the Cattle Camp is caried on.

There is not enough fodder in the State and grass from outside will have to be imported and therefore we are in urgent need of money. Palitana being one of the largest centres of Jain pilgrimage, thousands of Jains visit annually and they will be able to see for themselves what work is being done in saving the lives of the poor dumb animals.

The money will be best utilized by the Committee and the report will be published and sent to the donors for their information.

We have requested certain gentlemen of Bombay to join this committee and we sincerely hope they will interest themselves in this good and charitable cause.

(Sd.) W. C. TUDOR-OWEN,
President,
Administrator of Palitana.
(Sd.) K. S. LAKHDHIRJI,
Vice-president,
Heir Apparent of Morvi.

Bombay Committee.—Seth Ratanchand Khimchand, Babu Jivanlal Panalal, Seth Manibhai Goculbhai, (Treasurer), Seth Hirji Khetsi, Zaveri Gulabchand Devchand, Luxmichand Manekchand Khokhani (Hon. Secretary).

Names of Contributors.—Babu Saheb Poonamchand Panalal, Rs. 2,000; Seth Manibhai Goculbhai, Rs. 1,000; Seth Poonamchand Devchand, Rs. 1,000; Seth Lalbhai Kalbhai Kallianbhai and Co., Rs. 1,000; Seth Chunilal Sankalchand, Rs. 1,000; Seth Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Laljee, Rs. 500 and Ganni Dayalal Makenji, Rs. 250. Total Rs. 7,750.

A HOLLAND PARK DRAMA.

COLONEL'S ALLEGED LOCKING UP OF HIS WIFE.

Evidence by maids concerning the home life of Colonel and Mrs. Rutherford was in tendered in mail week in the police court hearing of the Holland Park murder charge.

Occasions when the accused colonel was said to have locked his wife in his room were mentioned, and one witness spoke of hearing a scuffle when Mrs. Rutherford motored home one night with a woman friend who was "sent away from the house."

Lieut.-Colonel Norman C. Rutherford, D.S.O., was brought up at West London Police Court on 13th February last for the fifth time, charged with the wilful murder of Major C. C. Seton.

Poignant letters, written by Mrs. Rutherford to her husband, had been read by Sir A. Bodkin when he opened the case for the prosecution. One letter was written in terms of deep affection, but others bitterly reproached the colonel for his conduct towards her. Counsel referred to visits paid to Mrs. Rutherford's house, Carshalton Place, Carshalton, by Major Seton, during her husband's absence at the front, and declared:—

These visits may have given Colonel Rutherford, together with the letters which he was receiving, the suspicion, whether rightly or wrongly, whether well-founded or ill-founded, that Mrs. Rutherford had been unfaithful to him with Major Seton.

Colonel Rutherford is a doctor, as was Major Seton.

VOICES EASILY HEARD.

Lady Seton, wife of Sir Malcolm Seton, the dead man's cousin, repeated her evidence given at the inquest. It was in the dining room of her house at Holland-park that the tragedy took place on the night of January 13. Lady Seton and her husband were then sitting in the smoke room above the dining-room, but they heard no sounds of quarrelling.

The witness mentioned that she and Sir Malcolm had since carried out an experiment. They sat in the smoke room while other persons went down into the dining-room and carried on a formal conversation. "We heard this distinctly," said Lady Seton.

MAJOR SETON'S VISITS.

Anna Dyball said she entered the service of Mrs. Rutherford as a parlour maid at Carshalton Place on October 27 last, Mrs. Rutherford was living there with the three younger children and a governess, and the witness did not see Colonel Rutherford until January 6.

There were a number of visitors during the time she was there, including a Mrs. Clark, who stayed for three weeks in November. Major Seton come several times, while Mrs. Clark was there.

Sir Archibald Bodkin: Do you remember what part of the week he came?

The witness did not reply, and Sir Archibald repeated his question several times, but witness said she could not remember.

The Magistrate: Don't you know or don't you choose to answer?—As far as I can remember it was the week-end.

Continuing, the witness said it was at the end of the week that she entered the situation that she first saw Major Seton. On this occasion there was no other visitor in the house. The last time Major Seton came as a visitor was on Saturday, January 4, when he stayed until the following morning. Miss Ward, a previous governess of Mrs. Rutherford's, was staying there as a visitor on those two days.

Major Seton also stayed at the house from December 23 until the 30th, when Miss Ward was also there.

WENT WITHOUT DINNER.

Describing what occurred in the house on January 13, the witness said dinner was ready at 7 o'clock. She met Mrs. Rutherford in the hall at five minutes past seven when she was going to announce dinner.

The witness waited until about half past seven, but no one came in to dinner.

"While I was waiting," she said, "I heard knocking at the door upstairs, and I heard Mrs. Rutherford call 'Winifred' and heard two bells ring. I had a few words of conversation with Winifred and took away the dinner. No one had dinner that night. I heard the drawing-room bell ring and found in the drawing-room Colonel Rutherford and some of the children."

A little later the witness took Colonel Rutherford's bag to the railway station. He went by the 9-14 to Victoria. She returned home and the cook told her that Mrs. Rutherford had gone to bed.

Dr. S. D. Clippindale, police divisional surgeon, who examined Colonel Rutherford at the police station after the tragedy, said the accused showed no signs of drink. He was in a very dazed semi-conscious condition, and showed controlled excitement, but did not seem to have lost all self-control. He answered questions rationally, but apparently did not realise fully what he had done.

Mr. Travers Humphreys: Was Colonel Rutherford very calm when you saw him?—Yes, he was quite calm. His excitement was not of the frantic sort.

Having regard to what had just taken place, would you say he was unnaturally calm?—Yes.

Was there a dazed look in his eyes?—Yes. His eyes were fixed and the pupils very dilated.

Did you at the time form the honest opinion that he did not then realise fully what he had done?—I did.

Would you expect the handling of a dead body to have any effect on a doctor, as the accused is, particularly a doctor who had been on active service in France?—Oh, no. It would not affect me; I am afraid I have got so callous.

HEARD A SCUFFLE.

Re-examined by Sir Archibald Bodkin, Dr. Clippindale said he did not think that it would interfere with the attitude of a doctor to a dead body if he had shot it himself.

Miss Winifred Lowth, a housemaid employed by Mrs. Rutherford, said she remembered a Miss Hodgson visiting Hanover House, Regent's Park, when the Rutherfords were living there. It was about tea time, and Colonel Rutherford was at home. Miss Hodgson and Mrs. Rutherford went out in the evening together, returning between 10-30 and 11 o'clock in the motor car.

While they were away Colonel Rutherford asked if Mrs. Rutherford had ordered the car to bring them back. He afterwards telephoned to the garage and learned that the car had been ordered.

Sir Archibald: What happened when they came back?—Colonel Rutherford went out, but I am not sure whether he opened the car door or not. I heard a scuffle and a sound like somebody walking in the hall and then going upstairs.

What became of Miss Hodgson?—The Colonel sent her away from the house. She did not stay in the house that night.

VISIT ON AIR RAID NIGHT.

The witness said she remembered Major Seton staying at the Rutherfords' place at Frith Manor during the night of an air raid, when Colonel Rutherford was also there. Colonel Rutherford, Major Seton and Mrs. Rutherford were all very friendly together, and Major Seton was godfather to the colonel's second boy.

Miss Lowth recognised a snapshot which was produced, of Major Seton and Mrs. Rutherford. She saw Major Seton at Carshalton Place for the first time in October last. He paid one or two visits for week-ends before Christmas.

Up to January 6 this year, when Colonel Rutherford returned, the colonel's bed room was the spare one, and that was the room which Major Seton used when he stayed at the house.

When Colonel Rutherford returned home he occupied a room next to his wife's. About midday on the Wednesday following his return Colonel Rutherford locked Mrs. Rutherford in his bed room.

Sir Archibald Bodkin: Did you notice what terms they were on that week?—They were not very happy together.

Speaking generally, since you have been in their service what has been Colonel Rutherford's manner?—He always appeared to be very stern. He did not have a happy disposition, and always had a bullying tone about him.

LIKE A STIFLED CRY.

On the night of January 13 Miss Lowth went upstairs, she said, to Mrs. Rutherford's bed room in answer to the bell.

She tried to get in, but the door was locked, and Mrs. Rutherford said, "Will you stay outside?"

The witness stayed outside a few minutes, when Colonel Rutherford opened the door and told her to go. Going into a back passage, she heard Colonel Rutherford open the door, and thought he must have dragged Mrs. Rutherford into his bed room.

When the witness tried to get into the room Colonel Rutherford pushed her away, locking the door. Mrs. Rutherford called out what sounded like "Winnie," and it sounded as if Colonel Rutherford had put his hand over her mouth.

The accused was again remanded for seven days.—The "Daily Chronicle".

DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN.

DEMAND FOR WIDER FRANCHISE.

Public interest in the question of the franchise has exceeded all calculations, says the Tokio correspondent of "The Times" cabling on February 9th, and the Government is now faced with demonstrations in various parts of the country and the organization of influential societies advocating an extension of the suffrage much in excess of that provided by the Government measure now before the Diet. It is unquestionable that the Bill, which grants a limited extension of the voters' list, was introduced with a view to anticipating anything more generous, but neither the Government nor anyone else foresaw the volcanic effects of Bolshevist ideas coupled with the professions of universal brotherhood and humanity heard from the Peace Conference. Moreover, the statesmen of Tokyo seem to have endorsed the Radical views discussed in Paris without reflecting upon the effect on a people living under the hardest conditions and not possessing the vote nor the legal rights common in democratic countries.

At present the vote is entirely in the hands of the commercial and land-owning classes. By the Government Bill the voters would be increased from 1,500,000 to 3,500,000. The opposition have introduced a measure which would increase them to five millions; but this, judging by an agitation which is now gaining strength, does not satisfy the people, who have ever in their thoughts the achievements of the peoples of the leading Western nations. Both measures are based on the payment of taxes, while household suffrage would give nearly 10 million voters, and would destroy the present opportunity of corruption, which is practised on a large scale, as there are on the average only 3,000 voters in each constituency.

There has been an astonishing outbreak of the public advocacy of complete universal suffrage among students and thinkers, and in Tokyo and Osaka very influential societies have been formed to carry out the ideal. For the soberest judgment it is impossible to say what incalculable effects may not come to the people of the East from the enfranchisement of the Japanese nation. The late Prince Katsura did not hesitate to pronounce that the people were unfitted to take charge of the affairs of State. This is always the classic excuse of bureaucrats when urged to transfer powers of Government. The fact is that if the Japanese people had every encouragement to fight for their political freedom this would ensure a cleaner administration of affairs in the Far East—notably in China.

A Universal Suffrage League has been organised at Tokyo. On March 1 there is to be a great meeting at Tokyo and in order that the greatest number of citizens may demonstrate, the shops and factories are urged to close at midday.

REVISION OF BUILDING BY-LAWS.

63½° RULE.

ORIGINAL MOTION CARRIED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding. The amendment of the Municipal Building By-laws—63½ deg. rule—was again discussed at great length, and the voting took place after Mr. C. V. Mehta had finished replying to the debate at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) that is half an hour after the usual time. One after another the amendments were thrown out by large majorities, and the original motion of Mr. C. V. Mehta was adopted by the Corporation by an overwhelming majority in its favour. With the passing of that item the Corporation finished the work before it and at the same time passed out of existence automatically. The new body will meet on April 3rd.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned discussion on the report of the Committee appointed to report on the amendments required in the Municipal law so as to obtain powers for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas within the city.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta had moved and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded a proposition approving and adopting the report and forwarding a copy to the Commissioner with a request that he would be so good as to prepare and place before the Corporation at an early date a draft of the amended Building By-laws for giving effect to the Committee's recommendations.

To this, Dr. M. C. Javle had proposed, and Mr. S. D. Navalkar seconded an amendment approving and adopting the report, subject to the modification that the 63½ deg. rule should be applied to the whole City, including the areas specified in the margin of paragraph 3 of the report, and proposed to be included in class (1) provided that in those areas a uniform rear open space of 10 feet only shall be enforced.

A second amendment was moved by Mr. J. A. Wadia, seconded by Dr. R. T. Nariman, approving and adopting the report, subject to the modification that the 63½ deg. rule be applied to houses built from the plinth or foundation in the areas A and B specified in paragraph 3 of the report, and that in the cases of houses in those areas being overhauled or extensively repaired a 10 feet rear open space should be enforced, compensation to be paid to the owner for loss, if any.

A third amendment, which was moved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, and seconded by Mr. B. N. Gamadia, proposed that the report be recorded and that the Building By-laws proposed in the report to be applied to class (1) of the areas specified in paragraph 3 of the report, be applied to the whole City except to new buildings on land previously unbuilt upon or on which temporary buildings only shall be standing or shall have stood previously.

A fourth amendment was proposed by Mr. H. P. Mody and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, approving and adopting the report, subject to the modification that the lower standard be permitted in the areas included in class (1) for 7 years only, and that thereafter the 63½ deg. rule should be applied to those areas as well.

All the amendments proposed in addition that a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would be so good as to prepare and place before the Corporation at an early date a draft of the amended Building Bye-laws according to the Corporation's decision.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said what the Committee had proposed was the right thing to be done under the circumstances and the result of passing any of the amendments except that moved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, would be tantamount to a confiscation of the property of the rate-payers. He averred that no less than 50 or 60 out of a hundred houses were of such width and breath that if they insisted on having the open space as proposed in the amendments, there would be practically no room left for habitation. And if that was insisted upon, it would be the tenants who would suffer in the long run for they would not be able to get as much accommodation as they did at present, for the rents which they paid now. A large number of the city's population lived in one-room tenements, and the effect of the Municipality insisting on the open space as proposed in the amendments would be to displace a large number of people living in those tenements. Continuing Dr. Sukhia referred to what he called the Chinese Wall which the Improvement Trust had allowed to be erected on the west side of the Fort, blocking all fresh air which might otherwise have passed from the sea side to the congested central part of the Fort. The architects in their representation had averred that there were some buildings on the two sides of Hornby Road, in which one could not read anything at a distance of 12 or 15 feet from the wall, and that it was impracticable to apply the 63½ deg. rule to these buildings. He asked the members not to be led away by Utopian ideas. They should be practical. He did not think what the amendments proposed was practicable.

Continuing Dr. Sukhia said he had already talked too much on the question.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: One hour.

Dr. Sukhia said it was in the hands of Mr. Wadia to stop him if he wished.

Mr. Wadia said he did not want to do so.

Dr. Sukhia said they should go slowly.

MR. J. A. WADIA.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said Dr. Sukhia had given a lecture for three-quarters of an hour but in 1915 it was he who had moved the resolution about the 63½ degree rule in the Corporation but he had changed since then. At that time he had spoken entirely in favour of such a resolution, but now he spoke against it. He wanted to withdraw his amendment in favour of that moved by Mr. H. P. Mody.

Dr. Cursetji Jehangir said even after ten years they had not progressed much; he was of the opinion that the old houses should be improved so that they could be habitable. They had however taken too much time to come to a decision in the matter. Something must be done to improve the conditions under which the tenants were living. Was it fair to the tenants to be as they were simply because a few poor landlords would suffer hardship? He moved an amendment that the report be approved and adopted subject to the modification that the 63½ degree rule be applied equally to all lands previously built upon whether the houses were intended to be built from the plinth or required extensive repairs.

Sir J. Jijibhoy seconded.

Mr. R. S. Navalker thought that the ultimate object of all bye-laws was to secure proper ventilation for all houses in the city. It was not possible to convert the city into a garden city at one stroke as was aimed at by Mr. Orr. The dwellings of the poor and the lower middle class people were bound to be in the conjested parts of the city. They had arrived at a fair compromise with the advice of their officers and the only thing for them to do was to accept the report and the motion of Mr. C. V. Mehta.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Dr. Cursetji's amendment went the whole way. Because the Improvement Trust had failed to provide proper housing accommodation they wanted to depopulate wards after wards of the city. That was why the Trust was so unpopular. The Trust was going to depopulate the wards year after year, increase the rents, and do away with the housing accommodation. Had they not to consider the economic conditions in the city, had they not to consider what would be the fate of the poor man who would have to go away to a distant place from his factory? They must consider all those conditions before coming to a decision.

MR. C. V. MEHTA'S RLPLY.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta in replying to the debate said it was unfortunate that the discussion should have dragged on for such a length and confused the issues, and confused the members. No sound arguments had been advanced for a drastic treatment of the whole city without consideration of the conditions and where was the equality of treatment in the amendments brought forward? The rules and recommendations were put forward on the advice of the Architects' Association in the city than whom nobody knew the conditions in the city better. The open spaces left at the rear of the houses were most irregular and they could not be got at by all means. Could they expect the landlords to clean these rear gullies when they did not care at all for the lives of the tenants? People would see from the debate that had taken place in the Corporation how much the latter cared for their lives or their comforts. He asked what would be the condition of the poor in the city if the rule were applied to the whole city. Poor people at present were removed from the new and improved buildings, and better and richer classes of people stepped into those buildings, and what were they going to do to provide housing accommodation for those poor people? It was the clerks and the poor people in the city who had been hit hard by the exorbitant rise in the rents, and it had been almost impossible for them to live in the city. They had to consider that class of persons who were helpless, and if they applied the rule to the whole city they would be only making it impossible for them to exist. If they passed the amendment they would be creating artificial conditions in the city by which the poor people would be the sufferers.

MEANS OF TRANSPOT.

He welcomed the offer of cooperation made by the Governor, in the affairs of the city, and he would ask the Government to improve the conditions means of transport, for without those improved conditions of transit they would not be able to do much for the betterment of the city.

VOTING.

Mr. Wasten who wanted to withdraw his amendment was denied permission.

The amendments were then put to vote, All of them were defeated by overwhelming majorities and the original motion of Mr. Mehta was passed by 27 votes for and 5 against.

This concluded the business before the Corporation and that body came to an end. It is the new Corporation that will meet on April 3rd.

CORPORATION DINNER TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

Photo by Fred Mitchell.

THE ABOVE IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DINNER GIVEN TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE LLOYD ON SATURDAY.

CRICKET AT DEOLALI.

BRITISH DETAILS DEPOT v. THE MACHINE-GUN CORPS.

On Saturday last a match was played on the Officers' ground between representative sides of the above teams.

A great amount of interest was evinced in the game, and a good afternoon's cricket was witnessed on a fast and perfect wicket.

The British Details batted first, opposed by Turner and Davies, Wood falling to Davies off his first delivery. Sergt. McGregor then came in, and scored 3 off his first delivery. After making 9, Lieut. Dawson was dismissed by a catch off Turner, and the score then stood at 2 wickets for 12 runs, when Lieut. Enser joined McGregor. Both atsmen showed confidence, their driving being particularly fine, and between them they took the score from 12 to 159, both batsmen being 78 and 56, not out respectively, when the innings was declared at 159 for two wickets.

The M. G. C. opened against the bowling of McGregor and Enser, Hitchman being bowled before he had scored.

Pte. Davey and Sgt. Haslett were the only two batsmen to offer any resistance to the bowling, scoring 33 and 30 respsectively, and the innings closed with the score at 98, the B. D. D. thus winning an interesting match by 61 runs.

Appended are the scores:—

BRITISH DETAILS DEPOT.

		runs.
Lieut. Dawson, c. Chatton, b. Turner.		9
Pte. Wood, b. Davies	...	0
Srt. McGregor, not out	...	78
Lieut. Enser, not out	...	56
Lieut. Fossey,		
Sgt. Westwood,		
Pte. Woodvine		
Pte. Farrell,	dit not bat.	
Pte. Wlde,		
Pte. Chalmers,		
Pte. Rice,		
Extras	...	16
Total, for two wickets	...	159

MACHINE-GUN CORPS.

		runs.
Pte. Hitchman, b. Enser	...	0
Pte. Davey, c. Farrell, b. McGregor	...	33
L/Cpl. Pye, run out	...	0
C. Q. M. S. Chatton, b. Enser	...	0
Sgt. Haslett, run out	...	30
L/Cpl. Murray, b. Mc Gregor	...	2
Pte. Thnd, b. Enser	...	4
Pte. Turner, b. Enser	...	7
Pte. Harison, b. McGregor	...	7
Pte. Furness, b. Enser	...	1
Pte. Bland, not out	...	0
Extras	...	15
Total	...	98

GWALIOR SPRING MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

FLOTELLE WINS GWALIOR CUP

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, March 24.

Larger crowds were attracted to-day at the races to witness the Gwalior Cup run. The race was won by Flotelle, after an exciting finish, another great victory was that of Amphitryon ridden by Northmore. In the last race Taffy's darling won beautifully by a length. Excepting the first race favourites did not come out at all to-day.

Details:—

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPERARY, 7-11, Collis	1
Mr. M. Gocaldass' LIFE GUARD, 7-11, Purtoosingh	2
Mr. A. M. Shafi's MARKHOR, 8-7, Japhet.	3

Also ran:—Hurricane 7-4, and Proud Boy 7-4
Won by two lengths, two and half lengths between the second and third.
Time:—1 minute, 24 seconds.
Beating:—2 to 1 on Tipperary, 5 to 2 against Life Guard and Markhor and 6 to 1 Hurricane.

THE LASHKAR CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
Cup value, Rs. 500.
Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200.

Colonel Cook Young's AMPHITRYON, 8-12, Northmore	1
Mr. M. Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 9-5, Ruiz	2
Maharaja Scindia's BLACKSTONE, 8-12, Barnett	3

Also ran:—Discarded 9-7, R. G. 8-3, Tipster 7-13, Bahadur 7-7.
Won by a head, a half length between the second and third.
Time:—1 minute, 44 2/5 seconds.
Betting: 2 to 1 Discarded, 3 to 1 Maiden Palm and Amphitryon, 8 to 1 Blackstone, bigger odds the rest.

THE SAHARA PLATE, Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100.

Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim's MY ROYAL 8-1, Japheth	1
Messrs. Dara Cowasji and Arnold's JUSTICE 9.5, Trenoweth	2
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's WALTER 8-12, Barnett	3

Also Ran:—Chester 9-1, Forced 8-10, Marauder 8-5 Ritchie 8-1, Minion 8-1, Summerton 7-8, Rockfeller 7-8, Rajputana 7-7, Baltic 7-3.
Won by two and a quarter lengths, one and quarter lengths between the second and third.
Time: 1 minute 23 seconds.
Betting: Evens, My Royal, 2 to 1 Justice. 5 to 1 Chester and Forced, longer odds the rest.

THE GWALIOR CUP.—Distance one and quarter miles.
Cup value Rs. 750 and Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Mr. E. A. Gubbay's FLOTELLE 8-7, Trenoweth	1
Mr. L. Ahmed's LE SOLEIL 7-11, Abdul Wahed	2
Mr. Kalicharan's TARQUIN 7-11, White	3

Also Ran: Hunyadi 9-8, Claim A 8-8, Friestte 9-1, Athlete 9-10, Lemon 8-12, Santicola 8-4, Dress 8-0, Gipsy's Advice 8-0, Symptoms 8-8, Jannock 7-7.
Won by one length, neck between the second and thidd.
Time: 2 minutes. 11 1/5 seconds.
Betting: 2 to 1Flottele 4 to 1 Le Soleil longer odds the rest.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance one mile.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr. Kalicharan's GARLAND, 8-6, Purtoosing	1
Mr. Garrick's RAINBOW, 8-0, Collis	2
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's HURMAN, 7-7, Northmore	3

Mr. H. G. Ally's AJMER, 8-0, Mujeed
Also ran:—Investor 8-0, Angler 8-8, All Joy 8-2, Rainbow 8-0, Hathain 8-0, Torpedo 7-3, Matconigram 6-10.
The race:—Won by four lengths, three lenths between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 52 2/5 secs.
Betting:—2 to 1 Rainbow 5 to 1 Hurman, and All Joy, 8 to 1 Garland, longer odds the rest.

THE ALIBAG PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr. L. C. Galstaun's TAFFY'S DARLING, 7-12, Morris	1
Mr. Downes's BILLY BAWN, 9-13, Barnett	2
The Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 8-0, Northmoor	3

Also ran:—Trostan 9-13, Dollet 9-9, Dilston 8-13, Little Eve 7-10, Sunglare 7-6, Quartzite 7-4, Arras 6-12.
The race:—Won by (?) between the second and third.
Time:—(?)
Betting:—3 to 2 Trostan, 5 to 2 Billy Bawn, 6 to 1 Dilston and Red Duke, 10 to 1 Taffy's Darling 12 to 1 Quartzite, longer odds the rest.

THE SAHARA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr. E. J. Rannell's MUBROOK, 7-8, Purtoosingh	1
Mr. Mowbul Hajee's FINANCIER, 8-0, White	2
Sardar Dayalsingh's MOUNT PLEASANT, 9-0, Trahan	3

Also ran:—Battleaxe 9-7, Powder Puff 9-0, Marmora 8-8, Grey Beauty 8-4, Rainbow 7-11, Final Shot 7-5.
The race:—Won by (?) between the second and third.
Time:—( ).
Betting:—6 to 4 on Marmora, 3 to 1 against Grey Beauty, 6 to 1 Financier, Battle Axe, Powder Puff and Mount Pleasant, longer odds the rest.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following is the result of the game played yesterday:—

SINGLES HANDICAP.

R. H Wild beat H. E. Cox 6 0, 6—2.

The following matches will be played to-day.

SINGLES.

C. J. Sesson vs. H. E. Quince.

DOUBLES.

Cock and Montgomery vs. Slade and Rollo.
G. E. Feye and M. Fox vs. C. E. Gurythes and Kibblewhite.
England and Fox vs. Colonel Geoghegan and Captain Dlathews.

PESH[illegible] CRICKET CARNIAVL.

The arrangements for the Cricket Match between an Indian Team (a representative of Northern India) against the North-West Frontier Province English team are going on apace. His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, having postponed his visit to Peshawar, will not be able to play for the Indian side, which will now be captained by Mr. Basheshar Nath. The match will be played on the 29th, 30th and 31st March, the proceed will be devoted to St. Dunstan's Home for blind soldiers.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As my rival candidates Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and J. B. Petit and their friends resort to dubious methods of telling members of the Corporation that I "withdraw from the contest" and that I have "no chance of success", and they should therefore "not destroy their votes", I am constrained to trouble you with a hope that you will do me justice and give me fairplay. Both the allegations are false and I hope those who circulate such false rumours fully realise their wrong position. I trust in the good sense of my colleagues.—Yours, etc.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

March 24.

MAHAVIDYALAYA—JWALAPUR.

The Seventh Anniversary of the Mahavidyalaya, Jwalapur, (Haridwar) took place from 15th to 18th instant. Many learned Pundits took part and delivered eloquent addresses. Rs. 11,000. (cash and promise) were collected. Ten new Bramacharies were admitted. A Mahila Parishad was also arranged and 700 ladies attended. The number of the visitors was between 5 and 6 thou-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan close at 6-30 p.m.
The Gaekwar leaves Apollo Bunder H. M. S. New Zealand—3-30 p.m.; again, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March, 26.

Homeward English Mail closes at 4 a.m., and with late fee up to 8 a.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.
Salle Francaise: Thirteenth Number of the "Spoken Journal," and concert, 6-15 p.m.
S. S. Nagova with English mails of 6th instant due at daylight.
Mails for China, and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m.
Authropological Society of Bombay, monthly meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
The Gaekwar leaves Apollo Bunder for H. M. S. New Zealand—3-30 p.m.; again, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 27.

Mails or Muscat, Jask, Baundar-Abbas, Dubai Bushire Charbar and Pasni will close at The General Post Office at 6.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March, 29.

Monthly meeting of Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, March 30.

African Mails will be closed at the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March, 31.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via, Dhansbkodi and Colombo per S.S. Obra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS:

Excelsior Theatre: Humphrey Bishop at 9.30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7.0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chipeau: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

PANDAY-MOOGASHETH.—On the 23rd March, at Alblees Baugh, Jamshed Rustomji Maneckji Panday with Perojа Pestonjee Bomanjee Moogasheth.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the 1-15th G. I. P. Rly. Bn. (I. D. F.), will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana this evening at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly. Bn. (I. D. F.), will play at the R. B. Yacht club this evening at 6-15 p.m.

MAILS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Superscribed Mails for China, and Japan per s.s. Hwah Da will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Bhai Tahilram, Lilaram, will conduct divine service in Hindi at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch, Social Service League, Mr. G. G. Phase will deliver a lecture on "Co-operation". to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., in the Dinshaw Petit Mill's Chawl, Bombay.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bandar-Abbas Dubai, Bushire, Charbar, and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 27th March 1919. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m. on that date.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., reports that owing to interruption of telegraphic communication between Alexandria and Suez additional delay is unavoidable. Other means of communication between these two ports are being employed but overlapping of telegrams is not to be expected.

AFRICAN MAIL

Mails for E. A. E. Force, Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and La Marquis per S. S. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 30 p.m., on Sunday the 30th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

EASTERN MAIL

Superscribed Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. Hejaz, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manila and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

MIRABAI AND RUSTAMDAROO.

Under the auspices of the Parsee Lekhak Mandal (Parsee Writers' Association) Mr. S. S. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "Mirabhai the Gujarati Poetess," on Friday the 25th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road.

At the same meeting Mr. Rustamji Nasservanji Munshi will read a short note on "Rustamdaroo or the suffix 'daroo' used with the names of Parsee Priests."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-morrow at 6 p.m., (S.T.), when the following paper will be read:—

"Beads-Rosaries according to Hindu Texts" by Mr. S. S. Mehta: "The Sitting Posture of the Corpse in the Dise before Burial among Hindus." By Mr. S. S. Mehta: "Notes on Some Omens of the Aborigines of Chota Nagpore and Santalia," by Rai Sahib Sarat Chandra Mitra.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible hand-writing, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PESTONJI RUSTOMJI OONWALLA.—You should address your enquiry to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha.

P. R. LELE.—We do not remember to have seen your letter, but it may have been destroyed as unsuitable. Please read the rules.

M. H. SHAH.—We have referred your letter to the Committee of the Fund, 72, Apollo Street. Please send us your address.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 25th March, 1919.

THE ONLY ANSWER.

We were not aware when we commented on the Viceroy's closing speech in Council yesterday, that his Excellency had already given his assent to the Rowlatt Bill. The enterprising news agency upon which newspapers in India are dependent, did not think this trifling item of information worth telegraphing and the news only reached us yesterday on the arrival of Saturday's "Gazette of India," which contains the announcement that the Governor-General actually gave his assent to the Act to cope with Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime on Friday last. Well, we deeply regret that Lord Chelmsford has failed to avail himself of the opportunity which was afforded to him for an act of wise statesmanship. There was yet an opportunity to redeem the situation and a foresighted statesman would have grasped it. But Lord Chelmsford rejected the request and his words of idle sympathy have only added insult to injury of the non-official members. The pledges given by the Home Member and supplemented by the Viceroy are worth nothing. Those whose business it will be to enforce the measure will look to the bare sections of the Act. Assurances in the Legislative Council have been ruled out in many a decision and have no legal value. What avails then the pledge of the Viceroy? Only those pledges that have been actually embodied in the words of the Statute have some value and the extra-assurances, which are meant to gratify and mislead the public into a feeling of false security are a mere waste of breath. The Viceroy indignantly denied in his speech that the Rowlatt Act is a slur India's good name. Here again his Excellency is speaking without his book. The moment the Rowlatt report was issued the reactionary press, both in England and India, seized upon it as a convenient text from which to preach against any contemplated expansion of India's rights. And if in the end anything will hamstring the Reforms, it will be the Rowlatt report and the Rowlatt Act. It would be deliberately shutting one's eyes to the situation to argue that the Act casts no stain on India's name and that the Act will have no effect in India's future. The Viceroy himself has realised that the Act has evoked unanimous protest in all parts of India and that it has been opposed in the Council to the end and is keenly anxious to reassure the public But we cannot attach any value to his words. India's name does stand tarnished to-day and India's enemies will rejoice. The bureaucracy has told us from the beginning that the situation in India is desperate and that there is no knowing what will happen and that the use of the powers mentioned in the Rowlatt Act was necessary to keep India safe, and so on and so forth. Where is there the sense of trying to compel India with the idea that its mere existence on the statute-book will be sufficient, as the Viceroy does? If what the Viceroy says were true, then there could be no imperative necessity of the Rowlatt Bills. Did the bureaucracy conjure up a myth in order to place them on the statute-book! The Viceroy hopes that at the end of three years there will be no renewal. We can be under no delusion as regards the intentions of the bureaucracy. In one form or other it will try its best to have the Act added permanently to the statute book. When has it ever been willing to resign the powers it has well tested? Its appetite rather grows on what it feeds on. If as the Viceroy intends it was not meant immediately to use the powers under the Rowlatt Bill where was the necessity for all this unseemly and unjust hurry? It is useless to try to wean the public from the domestic cures and anxieties and ask them to forget the disagreements. The wanton wrong inflicted on the nation has seared the heart of India too deeply and the country feels at the moment no interest in anything else. The change of topic introduced by the Viceroy is unfortunately of such a character as but deepens the poignant sorrow of India. A year ago the fate of the Allies hung in the balance and as the Viceroy said, the hour of destiny had sounded for the Empire and its Allies and the appeal went forth for any one to do his best to save the situation. What was India's answer? Let the Viceroy himself answer:—

"India again responded generously and whole-heartedly to the Empire's appeal and rose to the height of her opportunity and to-day India can proudly claim her full part and lot in the Empire's triumph."

But not in the reward. The Rowlatt Act is the reward of India! We are proud to remember the work of India during the war but we are ashamed of the work of the Government after the war. In South Africa, there was actually a rebellion during the war. At present republicanism is being openly advocated. Yet South Africa does not think of any measures of the type of Rowlatt Bills. The situation in Ireland is too well known to need any description. Yet a general amnesty was declared after the rebellion and even now there is talk of realising Sinn Feiners in Ireland, while those in Britain have been liberated. But India, who the Viceroy himself testifies, was superbly loyal, is plunged immediately after the war into a maelstrom of controversy over the Black Bills and at last regardless of the people's united protest, the official bludgeon is remorselessly used, the Rowlatt Bill is enacted and the Viceroy sets the final seal of his assent on this legislative outrage. We are as keen as the Viceroy himself that a spirit of friendship and cooperation should prevail over our public life, but he must realise that the nature of the Rowlatt Bill and the way in which it has been forced through, make friendship and cooperation impossible. A fine phrase has never yet reconciled a nation to the virtual loss of its liberties. It may be that the falling out of faithful friends is an opportunity for the renewal of friendship. A time may come for it, but that time is not yet when the wounds are raw. The only answer to the Viceroy is Satyagraha.

SOME NEEDED PLAIN SPEAKING.

The speeches delivered at the dinner given in honour of Lord Sinha were refreshingly outspoken and we hope some of the warnings delivered on the occasion will reach the larger audience of the people of Britain on whose sense of fairplay depends the scope of the reforms to be granted to the people of India. The function took place on the 7th of this month, and it is curious that it should have taken 15 days for the cable to reach India. The message has just managed to precede the mail papers containing the report and making due allowance for the congestion of cable traffic, the delay in transmission strikes one as typical of the cavalier manner in which news interesting to Indians is treated by those who despatch it. However, the speech of the Maharajah of Bikanir was a splendid condemnation of the base and calumnious propaganda initiated in Britain by the enemies of India, and a powerful and authoritative exposure of the methods by which anti-Indian agitators have endeavoured to prejudice the British Democracy against the idea of Indian constitutional reform. It was none too strongly worded. Though the Maharajah's opinion of the attitude of the people on the sufficiency of the reforms contemplated and the irrefragable basis of the Declaration of August 20th, is one to which we cannot wholly subscribe, the independent testimony he gave regarding the folly of obstructing reforms was as striking as it was timely. Next to a good friend, one's best ally is a foolish enemy and the excesses to which the horse-play of the Sydenhamites has been carried constitute their own exposure. We have always held that their selfishness and mendacity would nullify their own attempts, and though they may delude a few ignorant people, their intrigue will not reach the bulk of the people who count, since they are against all reform and intentions of reform. Those who advise us to curtail and under-state our demands, give the reason that otherwise we shall be "playing into the hands" of Lord Sydenham. Lord Sydenham is not the lion in the path, and there is danger of our making too much of the supposed contingency of our "playing into his hands" at every turn. The Maharajah summarised the nefarious tactics of the anti-Indian clique and it is evident their lies have not even the merit of modernity. They make a hotch-potch of obsolete objections about race-strife and caste prejudices and prognosticate the instant downfall of the Empire if power were transferred to educated Indians, who are alleged to be disloyal and anarchic. We may point out a hundred defects in the people of India, but it will not include any of the calumnies dished up by Indo-Britishers as objections to reform. Both from sentiment and enlightened self-interest, educated Indians are loyal to the British connection. Abuse of all the Viceroys and Secretaries of State since the time of Lord Curzon, the allegation that the authors of the Reform Report intend the "weakening" of British authority, the mendacity with which it is said that Indian soldiers are opposed to reforms and the wicked calumny that Indian Princes are opposed to the Reform Scheme, have been repudiated in the most authoritative manner by the Maharajah; but it would be too much to expect that the hue and cry raised by our enemies will cease with exposure.

Lord Sinha protested against attacks on educated Indians by ex-administrators and pensioners and urged that "if by British Rule was meant autocracy and domination under the name of efficiency they opposed it." Lord Sinha indicated the lines of agreement existing among all well-wishers of India, but the point on which there is difference was put as "seventhly" by his lordship. And that is the extent of control by Indians and the method of transfer. Government is an organic and indivisible institution, and we have urged that any system of transfer which leaves the Indian Minister leaning on the goodwill of the Civil Service for success is not a fair experiment. The danger is greater when the immobile half of the Executive is under control of officers whose main duty is to ask for money and spend, and the other half under Indians with the responsibility of bearing unfair burdens and with but a small scope for unfettered authority. We are far too familiar with the "conditions of success", as the authors of the Reform Report call it, to stake all chances of success on a system which for a day's work depends on the goodwill of the present bureaucracy. Mr. Montagu in his speech asks "How can Indians grudge a few years in which to see how the franchise works?" The working of the franchise is only part of the business, and time is required for the better adjustment of electorates. But about the actual structure of the provincial government itself, he said little. Equally disappointing is the omission of the question of the liberalisation of the Central Government. Mr. Montagu seems to be slightly relaxing his position with regard to communal representation, though we trust that the counsel of "split-up" will be entirely discredited and no new departures made. Mr. Montagu took the right stand with regard to the uproar created by the Civil Service. The Announcement of August 20th and all auxiliary professions of goodwill, are meaningless if the responsibility of direction and policy is not entrusted to Indians, and "gradually taken" from "those who had gloriously shaped the destinies of India so far." As paid servants of the State, it is their duty to serve as the executors of policy. Reluctance to give up the time-honoured privilege of dictating policy is natural, but it cannot be tolerated for a moment. The position is not one for parley and compromise; if the issue is evaded to-day, it will crop up tomorrow and it is best to settle it now. The only objection of the Civil Service is that their work may be hampered by policy not "British" in character. This is sheer clap-trap, as it is known that what is wanted is honest and efficient direction—a thing which it is absurd to label as distinctively American or French or British or Japanese in character. There is no such concrete thing as the "British character" of work-a-day administration and it is humbug to talk of it as if it were like some specification of patent leather. The subordination of the Civil Service is an essential of representative Government and is a feature in all countries. Mr. Montagu, we note, is more firm on this question than the Viceroy was disposed to be in his speech in the first week of February and that is something to the good.

While extolling the benefits of British Rule, Mr. Montagu did well in pointing to the things left undone and calling attention to the illiteracy, the industrial backwardness and the heavy mortality of the people. In passing we would observe that Mr. Patel in his criticism of the Budget discussed it from these same three stand-points. If, asks Mr. Montagu, questions of public health, education and industries are to be in the power of Indians to solve, are they dishonourable tasks? By no means. But, to give only one instance, is it possible for any Indian to aid much in the development of industries with the control of India's fiscal policy in strange hands? If the Reform Scheme is to be a structure of make-shifts, it will be a miracle if we succeed according to its own standard. Mr. Montagu was, however, confident that the result of the further labour of Britons in India in associatnon with Indians would be a peaceful and prosperous land in which Indians would walk conscious that they were to control its destinies. It is at least an aspiration to which India will subscribe.

Notes of the Day.

The Swadeshi Stores.

We referred the other day, to a highly objectionable step, which it was reported to us, was being resorted to by the Board of Directors, or rather the Managing Director, of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, in compelling its employees to give an undertaking that they would not join "any union." We understand that this objectionable procedure is being still persisted in. We cannot imagine how persons of the standing of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and his colleagues on the Board can tolerate such treatment of the poorly paid staff of the Stores. The employees of the Stores, who have to work for eight hours in the day, are paid such low salaries as Rs. 15 to start with for salesmen, and Rs. 20 for clerks! The accountant of the Stores who was given a starting salary of Rs. 60, is drawing Rs. 65 after six years' service and a demand for Rs. 10,000 as security is now being made from him! The less said about the leave arrangements the better, while the salaries of the employees are paid 10 days after the close of the month. The Stores employ about 125 men, excluding the Manager, and the average salary of these employees works out at Rs. 27-4-0 per month per head.

Sweating of Labour.

We are going into these details of management because the Stores has been advertised as a patriotic concern and because it ought to serve as a model to other institutions in point of treatment of the staff and so on. On the other hand, what we notice is "sweating" of labour in its most atrocious form. It is amazing that Mr. Manmohandas, who had suggested in one of his speeches during the recent strike of "mahtas" of the cloth markets that employees should represent their grievances through unions of their own, should himself now prohibit his employees from joining any union. We trust the Board of Directors will see the wisdom of withdrawing the improper demand now being persisted in and will mete out better treatment to the staff which at present labours under disabilities of various kinds. Unless they revise their methods in this respect patriotic people will be well-advised to deal somewhere else.

"Untouchables" and Municipalities.

A reference was made in these columns on Saturday to the candidature of a member of the Depressed Classes for municipality at Hyderabad (Sind). We understand that there is a likelihood of another member of this class getting admission into the Poona City Municipal Council. A Poona Marathi journal has made the interesting suggestion that Government should nominate a member belonging to any of the "untouchable" communities to the seat vacated in the Poona City Corporation by the recent death of Mr. H. N. Apte. It will be recalled that the question of adequate representation of the "untouchable" classes was raised by a deputation, consisting mostly of representatives belonging to these classes, which waited upon Lord Willingdon in 1913 and a request was made by the deputation that Government should nominate at least one member of this class to each of the district and municipal boards. Lord Willingdon, in his reply, suggested that the Depressed Classes Mission would do well to bring to the notice of the District Collectors and other authorities concerned men whom they looked upon as most eligible. The present occasion affords an excellent opportunity to the Collector of Poona to nominate a representative of the Depressed Classes to the City Corporation in the seat left vacant by the death of Mr. Apte. We understand that the Depressed Classes Mission has approached the Collector on the subject and we trust the occasion to do justice to this long neglected community will not be lost.

The Grievances of Teachers.

The head-masters and teachers of all the middle-schools under the Kathiawar Political Agency have submitted a petition to the Agent of the Governor detailing their grievances in the matter of salary and promotion, and asking for a moderate increase immediately. Their prospects are limited and we understand that there has been no revision of their pay in consideration of the cost of living which is experienced in the country. They feel particularly distressed because in a scheme of war-allowances benefitting all departments, their claims have been entirely overlooked. It is natural that they compare their position with that of teachers under the Provincial Government. At a time when Government and private firms are endeavouring to afford relief to their servants, for teachers to feel they are ignored is very hard. The petition says "We envy the lot of school teachers in India", and ask for a promotion of 20 per cent. and a war-allowance of 25 per cent. taking effect from January 1918. That they have been so long overlooked is the best reason for allowing retrospective amends, and we hope that the Agent will take the matter directly in hand and grant the relief which the petitioners ask.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. P. W. Cowie, Private Secretary, and Captain C. T. Knox, Aide-de-Camp, left on tour to Guzerat, on Sunday evening.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, on Monday afternoon. Her Excellency attended the Concert in aid of the Famine Fund at the Empire Theatre the same evening.

Lt.-Col. MacGregor, Shipbuilding Controller, Indian Munitions Board, with Mr. Hutchison, Mr. John Proud and Lt.-Col. Cyril Townshend left Calcutta on Sunday night for Bombay en route for England.

A Lucknow message says:—The All-India Moslem League meeting to consider the resignations of the President and Secretary was postponed for want of quorum. It has been decided to hold a general meeting in Easter week at Aligarh to elect the permanent office-bearers.

IMPORTATION OF DUTIABLE GOODS.

COCOA, COFFEE AND TEA IN FREE LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bridgeman stated that dutiable goods, importation of which was now free as regards those produced in, and exported from, any part of the Empire included cocoa, coffee and tea.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

Fasting Penance to be observed next Sunday.

MR. GANDHI'S CALL TO SATYAGRAHIS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March, 24.

Mr. Gandhi has sent the following letter to the press:—

Satyagraha, as I have endeavoured to explain at several meetings, is essentially a religious movement. It is a process of purification and penance. It seeks to secure reforms or redress of grievances by self-suffering. I therefore venture to suggest that the second Sunday after the publication of the Viceregal assent to Bill No. 2 of 1919 may be observed as the day of humiliation and prayer. As there must be effective public demonstration in keeping with the character of the observance, I beg to advise as follows:—A twenty-four hours, fast counting from the last meal on the preceding night should be observed by all adults unless prevented from so doing by consideration of religion or health. The fast is not to be regarded in any shape or form in the nature of a hunger-strike or designed to put any pressure upon Government. It is to be regarded for Satyagrahis as a necessary discipline to fit them for the civil disobediency contemplated in their pledge and for all others as some slight token of the intensity of their wounded feelings.

All work except such as may be necessary in the public interest should be suspended for the day. Markets and other business places should be closed. Employees who are required to work even on Sundays may only suspend work after obtaining previous leave. I do not hesitate to recommend these two suggestions for adoption by public servants for, though it is an unquestionably right thing for them not to take part in political discussions and gatherings, in my opinion they have the undoubted right to express upon vital matters their feelings in the very limited manner herein suggested. Public meetings should be held on that day in all parts of India not excluding villages at which a resolution praying for the withdrawal of the measures should be passed. If my advise is deemed worthy of acceptance the responsibility will lie in the first instance on various Satyagraha associations for undertaking the necessary work of organisation, but all other associations will, I hope, join hands in making this demonstration a success.

SUPREME LABOUR.

POSITION OF "ORIENTAL" COUNTRIES.

NOT TO MADE TO ACCEPT "EUROPEAN" CONDITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Mar. 25.

Dealing with Mr. Hornes' announcement regarding the possible establishment of a Supreme Labour Council the "Times" labour correspondent says it is not expected that oriental countries like India and Japan can be brought to accept European conditions which their climate and social conditions make inapplicable, but it is believed that even in these countries it may be possible to make improvements in like proportion with those made in western countries, so that the conditions of international competition as between the East and West will not be altered to the serious detriment of the latter.

SIR JOHN COWAN.

JOINS SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Mar. 25.

Sir John Cowans is taking up an important post with the Shell Transport and Trading Company which was acquired control of the Mexican Eagle Company and which it is understood, contemplate other important developments.

A EUROPEAN AS DACOIT.

EX-LIEUTENANT UNDER TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

At the Allahabad High Court criminal sessions before Mr. Justice Walsh and a jury the trial commenced to-day of G. H. Maclarron, a young European aged 22, formerly Lieutenant, I.A.R.O., and three Mahomedans who are charged with committing dacoity in the house of one Pershadi, cultivator in Temar, district, Jubbulpore, on the 7th January last.

Accused who are defended by Messrs. Sorabji, Russell and Sailanath Mukerji pleaded not guilty.

Complainant deposed that on the night of the occurrence he heard a loud knocking at the door and some one outside shouted to him to keep quiet and open the door. Pershadi ran off to inform the police and on his return found his doors smashed, his boxes broken open, and that he had been robbed of seven sovereigns, one hundred rupees in cash, eight rupees in notes, and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 200. The case is proceeding

EXCESS PROFITS ACT.

TO BE EFFECTIVE FROM IST APRIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 24.

A press communique issued, to-day states: The Excess Profits Duty Bill was passed into law, on Wednesday, the 19th March and its provisions will have effect from the 1st April 1919. During the passage of the Bill through the Council, a new section was added to it, now section 9 of the Act, enabling the Governor-General-in-Council to appoint a board of special references, where it appears that the provision of the Act would operate unfairly in the case of a class of business, for example, owing to a business being a new business, or subject to Government control. When any person desires to apply that the special procedure laid down in section 9 of the Act should be adopted for a variation of the basis, or the method of assessment in respect of such a class of business, he should make an application to the Finance Department of the Government of India as soon as possible and at the latest before the 30th. June 1919, containing the particulars specified below:—

Name and address of the applicant; title and qualification of the applicant to represent the class; the special circumstances on account of which it is alleged that the provision of the Act for the calculation of the excess profits would operate unfairly, the variation of the basis, or the method of assessment applied for; the place in which the applicant desires to be heard by the board of special references, the names and addresses of any persons whom the applicant desires to be heard by the board of referees in support of his application.

It must be explained that the above remarks do not apply to cases in which a business falling under the act wishes to apply for special treatment owing to circumstances peculiar to the individual business. In such cases any application should be submitted to the Collector of Income-Tax, who will deal with it under section 7.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILL TO INTRODUCE INCOME-TAX.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 24.

There was an interesting discussion to-day at the sitting of the Mysore Legislative Council over the new Bill to introduce Income Tax in the Mysore State. Dewan Bahadur J. S. Chakravarti, Financial Secretary to the Government moved for leave to introduce the Bill. He pointed out the necessity for imposing the tax and spoke of the need for more money in the interests of efficient and progressive administration. He justified the tax from various standpoints and said that it was not only a measure of financial necessity, but was also of financial justice.

Discussion on the motion had not concluded when the Council adjourned at 5-30. Of the three non-official members who supported the motion two of them including Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttannachetty, C.I.E., qualified their support, the latter stating that effect should not be given to the measure at the present time and the other urging that the whole amount realised should be ear-marked for educational purposes. They expressed the opinion that the measure was necessary for equity of distribution of the taxes, because at present only the poor agriculturists were taxed.

Eight other non-officials opposed the measure. They thought that there was no need for the measure and that retrenchment could be effected in State expenditure, that the measure instead of affecting only the rich classes would place additional burden on the poorer classes.

The Inspector-General of Education observed that the real grievance existed among the rural classes that they contributed the lion's share to the revenue of the State and did not get the lion's share of the benefit. This was the time to impose the new taxation since the poor classes were at present suffering and it would show them that the richer classes were not unwilling to contribute their share. He supported the measure and thought that it was necessary and was long overdue from the standpoint of equitable distribution of the burden of taxation.

BLACK BILL BECOMES LAW.

VICEROY GIVES HIS ASSENT.

Last Saturday's "Gazette of India" which reached Bombay yesterday contains the following announcement:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Legislative Department.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor-General on the 21st March, 1919, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XI OF 1919.

An Act to Cope with Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime.

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

DETAILS OF MURDER OF LATE AMIR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

The "Englishman" to-day publishes some details of the murder of late Amir and the events that led up to the succession to the throne of Amanullah Khan, third son of the late Amir.

Amir Habibulla, who was at that time at Jellalabad by a motor and proceeded 60 miles out was on a grouse shoot, when his ill fate overtook him. He had left his palace at Jellalabad of that city. The party accompanying the Amir on the shoot included his eldest son and Nazurullah Khan, his brother. The Amir travelled with his eldest son and others in one motor. The rest of the party were to meet him at the shoot. Two days before his death the Amir was seen at Khelaut-Ul-Seraj, where he lunched at the residence of a European engineer. Habibullah Khan had proceeded 26 or 27 miles beyond Khelat-Ul-Sendjwas from the 17th to the 20th at a little place, known as Kollagosh. He slept in a large tent well guarded by soldiers drawn from a number of regiments, and within was just His Majesty in one section, while in the other were four or five page boys who took it in turns to watch, according to the practice of His Majesty. At about three in the morning a pistol shot was heard to ring out into the stillness of the night and on the Amir's brother and his eldest son rushing into the tent they found Habibullah Khan lying dead in his bed, shot through out of side of his head.

Nasrullah Khan as the Naibe Sultanat, took charge of the affairs after the Amir's death pending the appointment of a new Amir. If Inayatullah Khan, the eldest son of Habibullah had any claims, they were probably compromised by Nazurallah for, not only did the eldest son of Habibullah concur in the proclamation of Nasurallah as Amir, but also all the officers of the state at Jellalabad, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and others.

Meanwhile the third son of the Amir, who was the Governor of Kabul during his father's absence, heard the news of the Amir's death, and summoned the garrison and drawing his sword took a vow in public not to sheathe it until his father's death was avenged and he raised the pay of the soldiers from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 and the soldiers proclaimed him Amir. There were thus two Amirs in Afghanistan, one to whom all those in Jellalabad had done obeisance, the other supported by the army and the country. Nazurullah, who saw exactly how things were, abdicated in favour of his nephew and he was placed in close confinement, as were also the two elder brothers of Amanullah Khan, the present Amir. There were also arrested the Commander-in-Chief and his family and all his kin and they were taken to Kabul in chains from Jellalabad. The chains were exceedingly heavy weighing, well over a hundred pounds and the horses had a severe task in drawing uphill these prisoners and their heavy chains. About halfway, however, whether out of compassion for the prisoners, or the ponies, it is not known, the chains were ordered to be removed. The Commander-in-Chief and his family are now in confinement and a new man has been appointed to the office by Amanullah Khan.

The new Amir is a young man of about 26 or 27. He has never been outside Afghanistan. He was educated at home by a private tutor. He has an active brain and a keen intelligence and given good ministers, he should give Afghanistan many years of peace and prosperity.

The Dasha Shrimali Bania caste, assembled at a general meeting, at which the Bhavnagar public was invited and attended in large numbers, presented a benedictory address to Mr. R. K. Modi of Bhumbhli, a member of their caste, for the spirit of charity and self-sacrifice evinced by him during the influenza epidemic in opening and conducting at his own expense a dispensary as well an hospital for his caste brethren. The Hon. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani presided.

A BOLD STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

WIDOW READMITTED INTO CASTE.

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, March 23.

A great forward step in social reform has been taken in Surat by the Visa Oswal Jains by the admission into the caste of seven children of a widow remarriage. One Mulchand Kesarichand married a very young widow of the same caste twenty years ago and after several attempts this happy result was brought about. We understand that great satisfaction is being felt in Hindu social circles in Surat over this event and other castes are thinking of adopting similar measures.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 24

Disturbance in the extreme North has disappeared after giving nearly general rain in the North and the East Punjab and the Kumaon hills with local falls in Kashmir The chief amounts are:—Chakrata, Mussoores 1' in., Dehra Dun 1½ in., Simla 1 in., Dharampur, Murree 1½ in., Delhi, Ambalia ½ in., Sialkot ½ in., Sonamarg 1½ in., Srinagar, Cherat ½ in. The temperature is much lower than usual in the North-West.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

THE SANCTORIA TOTALLY WRECKED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

S. S Sanctoria, has become a total wreck. The captain and his wife and officers and crew were landed at Calcutta, last night by the Port Commissioner dredger, Balari.

INDIANS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

ANTAGONISM OF WHITE SETTLERS.

CAMPAIGN OF HUMILIATION AND EXCLUSION.

On behalf of his Excellency the Viceroy, Sir Thomas Holland, Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, received at Delhi on Saturday, the 22nd instant, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Alibhai Mulla Jeevanji, Shams-ud-deen Hussen Suleman Virji and C. J. Amin, who presented the following memorial, addressed to the Viceroy, by British Indian subjects in the British East Africa Protectorate. Sir Thomas Holland assured the deputation that the memorial would be sympathetically considered by the Government of India.

THE MEMORIAL.

Respectfully Sheweth,

That Your Excellency's Memorialists are deputed by the British Indian Associations in Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Machakou, Nakuru and the associations affiliated thereto, which associations are constituted to protect the interests of British Indians in East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, to place before Your Excellency certain political and economical disabilities and other difficulties which the Indians have to encounter to the detriment of their material and moral interests and their full development in the future in a Colony belonging to His Majesty the King-Emperor wherein His Majesty's Indian subjects are lawfully entitled to all the rights and privileges of a British subject.

The Indian political associations and the Indian public in general in East Africa have made repeated representations to the local authorities and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but all their efforts have proved to be futile owing to the opposition of the white settlers who, although very small in numbers, are powerful in their influence in the Protectorate and in England. The failure of British Indians to gain any redress by constitutional and loyal methods has engendered a very serious political discontent and racial bitterness among them in East Africa and is also causing perturbation among their countrymen in India.

HISTORY AND INDIA'S CLAIM.

Apart from the almost pre-historic connections of Indian traders with Zanzibar and the East African coasts it is an indisputable fact that British Indians as well as the Government of India have, since the middle of the 19th century, from the time of Lord Canning, taken a most active part in extending British influence in East Africa, which eventually resulted in the establishment of the British Protectorate in that country. One of the main grounds stated for granting the Royal Charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1888 by Queen Victoria was that it was calculated to be advantageous to the "commercial and other interests" of the British Indians and that "the possession by a British company of the east coast line" would protect the British Indian subjects from "being compelled to reside and trade under the Government and protection of alien powers." Indian soldiers have borne a very honourable part in the conquest and pacification of the Protectorate in the early days, and it was due to the timely help given by India in sending soldiers, munitions and immense stock of railway materials and rolling-stock to East Africa that the country was saved from complete destruction and its occupation by the German hordes in the commencement of the War. Since the construction of the Uganda Railway, which has been the main factor in opening up the interior of the country and which has been constructed entirely by Indian labour and subordinate staff under most trying conditions and with considerable loss of life owing to the presence of man-eating lions and the effects of a severe climate, a very large number of Indian traders, merchants, agriculturists, artisans, clerks and labourers have migrated to that country at the express invitation of that Government, also relying on the proverbial justice and good treatment of the British Rule. They have rendered invaluable services to the country in its industrial and commercial development and have invested very large sums of money in the country in erection of thousands of stone buildings, comprising several streets and bazars entirely owned by the Indians in Mombasa and Nairobi and also in Uganda.

INDIANS' SHARE IN THE PRESENT DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA.

The majority of clerical and mechanical staff on the Uganda Railway line and workshops consists of Indians and a large number of Indian clerks are employed in the Government offices and European firms. The erection of buildings throughout the country is carried on by the Indian artisans and about eighty per cent. of the trade and commerce in the Protectorate is carried on by the Indians.

STATISTICS.

Although no accurate statistical figures are available, the Asiatic population of East Africa, excluding Zanzibar, according to the official census report of 1911, was 11,886 (6,283 male adults), as compared with 3,167 Europeans including 129 Germans and Austrians and 642 British subjects born in South Africa. There were 1,547 European male adults in the country (including the Germans and Austrians), out of which 70 were Railway officials, 307 Civil officials, 97 military and 253 missionaries which leaves 820 male adults. According to the latest Blue Book published for the year 1916, the number of "Whites" is shewn to have increased to 5,650. The Asiatics who are not counted separately are included in "coloured population" which is shown as numbering 2,857,134 which includes the natives of Africa. The exact number of Indians at present in East Africa cannot be ascertained, but calculating on the basis of corresponding rate of increase of Europeans, their number approximately would not be less than 25,000, although they are estimated to be between thirty and thirty-five thousand.

TAXATION.

Apart from the payment of Municipal and other taxes a Poll Tax of £1 per annum is levied on every male adult other than a native of Africa, and on the basis of the census of 1911 which showed more than half of the Asiatic population as consisting of male adults a sum of approximately £15,000 is contributed yearly by the Asiatics towards the non-Native Poll Tax.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIANS.

The Legislative Council.—A Legislative Council consisting of 12 official and 8 non-official European members frame laws for the country. The entire absence of Indian representation in the Council has resulted in the passing of legislative measures most prejudicial and offensive to the British Indian population. As an example it may be cited that the High Court of that Protectorate and also the Appellate Court for Eastern Africa have held that all Indian marriages not celebrated in accordance with the provisions of East Africa Marriage Ordinance, 1902, which is applicable to all Indians, will be considered invalid. The said Ordinance requires the presence of the contracting parties in a Church or Registrar's office and also involves a procedure repugnant to the traditions and religious tenets of both Hindus and Moslems. Marriages celebrated according to Hindu or Mohamedan law are held to be invalid, and the Courts refuse to recognise such marriages, thereby causing very serious confusion and complications in the Hindu and Mohamedan law of inheritance and also other civil and criminal laws appertaining to marriages.

Many other regulations, as the Segregation of Races, the Medical Practitioners' Ordinance and the Legal Practitioners, Ordinance have also been passed which operate very harshly upon the British Indians. Indians have not been given any opportunity to express their views on the Land Laws which have been recently framed in consultation with the European settlers and passed in the Legislative Council. The Government has further promised the white settlers an enlarged representation on the Legislative Council on the elective principle, but the claims of the Indians have been entirely ignored in the respect, and notwithstanding the recommendations of a select committee of the Legislative Council to appoint two Indian members on the Legislative Council no appointment has been made so far.

Local Bodies.—In the township of Nairobi where the number of Indians as compared with the Europeans is in proportion of five to one and where the Indians own immoveable property equal if not more than the Europeans and pay nearly sixty-six per cent. of Municipal taxes, a Municipal Council comprised hitherto of 9 Government officials, 6 non-official Europeans, 2 Indians and 1 Goan was in existence, the right of election being granted to all non-official Europeans and Indians alike.

EUROPEAN MONOPOLY.

But towards the end of 1918 owing to some disagreement with the Government, the non-official members went on strike and the Government has, from the commencement of the current year, for some reason unknown to the public, given practically a monopoly of Nairobi Municipal affairs, to the non-official Europeans by re-organising the constitution of the Council as follows:—

1 Government official.
12 Non-official Europeans by election.
2 Indians by nomination.
1 Goan by nomination.

The Indians have naturally resented this action which besides being derogatory to their interests amounts to a negation of their representation on the Council. The views of all the European candidates as published by themselves prior to their election were definitely hostile towards the Indians and the removal of the present Indian Bazar was unanimously advocated by all of them. The Indians have consequently declined the two seats offered to them and have resolved to withold payment of Municipal taxes in the event of their failing to obtain their just and adequate representation by all the lawful and constitutional methods at their disposal.

Although Indians form a large majority of the civilised population of the Protectorate they are not represented on local bodies and even on Commissions appointed by the Government from time to time (such as the Economic Commission, the Civil Services Commission, the Labour Commission, the Sanitation Commission, etc.), an Indian hardly ever finds a place. It was with the greatest difficulty that an Indian was taken on the Education Commission which is now making enquiries with a view to establishing a new Department of Public Instructions.

CROWN LANDS.

According to the practice and the laws obtaining in the country, all tracts of land with a healthy climate and known as "Uplands" or "Highlands" are reserved for the Europeans only, and the Indians were al-

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIANS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

(Continued from page 7.)

lowed to acquire land in a very limited area of unhealthy districts known as "Lowlands" where Indians have been granted small pieces by the Government which have been cultivated very successfully by the Indians to the fullest extent, but for some years past the Government has not granted or sold any land to the Indians even in these parts owing, it is said, to its inability to find surveyors, although Europeans have been granted large areas of land in the same districts and the Indians are consequently compelled to purchase land from the Europeans in the neighbourhood who have recently sold some large pieces to Indians at exorbitant prices and at an enormous profit to themselves. Even the transfer of land purchased by Indians from Europeans is discouraged by the Government and such transfers are often vetoed by the Governor in exercise of powers granted to him under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915. Thus the Indians are neither granted land by the Government nor are they allowed to purchase same from Europeans.

In the Royal Charter, dated 3rd September 1888, granted by Queen Victoria to the Imperial British East Africa Company, it was embodied in Article 17 that "there shall be no differential treatment of the subjects of any power as to trade or settlement" and it is inconceivable to your humble memorialists that it is the policy of the British Government not to adhere to the said principle in the case of Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Up to December 31st, 1915, a total area of 5,275,121 acres of land was granted or sold by the Government in the whole Protectorate and although the exact share which the Indians have had in the said grants and sales cannot be ascertained, a reference to the Blue Books of the Protectorate for the following three years will show how the Indians have been neglected and ignored:—

Year.	Total number of grants exceeding 300 acres.	Extent of grant in acres.	Granted to Europeans.	Granted to Indians.
1905 ..	31	548,039	548,039	....
1910 ..	124	381,564	380,259	1,305 (2 grants).
1915 ..	71	246,249	246,249	....
Total ..	226	1,175,852	1,174,547	1,305

A glance on the table would show that more than 5,000 acres have been granted at a time to an European applicant on an average and some of these extensive areas were granted to Germans and Austrians.

According to a scheme for the allotment of land to the ex-soldiers, hundreds of thousands of acres have recently been surveyed to be granted to the European soldiers, but no provision has been made for the Indian ex-soldiers.

SEGREGATION OF RACES.

Segregation Rules are extremely humiliating to the British Indians. None of them, however wealthy or respectable, can live or carry on business in certain localities which have been practically developed by the Indians themselves. In one of the streets of Nairobi, called the Government Road, more than half of which is owned by the British Indians, some of them have recently been disallowed to carry on business on premises purchased by them for some lakhs of rupees but are allowed to let the same on rent to their European rival tradesmen.

In certain Government public sales by auction of property belonging to Germans and other enemy aliens Indians were not allowed to bid although the property was situated in a commercial area where Indians were already carrying on business but from where it is now sought to exclude them. Indians were thus prevented from purchasing the property of enemy subjects to fight against whom they were cordially invited.

Owing to the Government's deplorable failure to allot land for the extension of the area for Indian dwelling houses and the prohibition against the Indians living in the areas reserved for Europeans in the towns of Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu, the present Indian quarters are dangerously congested and consequently insanitary. As a result of this overcrowding the rents in Indian quarters rule abnormally high while far better houses can be had on lower rent in the so-called European localities which are of course situated in the best parts of the towns.

DIFFERENTIATIONS.

Higher Appointments.—While the Indian labour and clerical staff is employed by the Government on remunerations less than half of those generally granted to Europeans for doing the same or similar work, all higher Government appointments are absolutely closed to the Indians of the highest education and ability.

In the adjoining colony of Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese Indian Subjects hold the highest posts such as those of Judges of the High Court and other Heads of Administrative Departments.

Although a very large volume of work in all the Courts consists of litigation among the Indians no Indian Magistrate or Judge has ever been appointed in the Colony. Justices of the Peace and Visiting Justices of Gaols are appointed from among the European settlers only.

Degrees of Indian Universities not recognised.—By the Legal Practitioners and the Medical Practitioners Ordinances, Lawyers and Doctors who possess British qualifications only are allowed to practise in East Africa.

The Indian High Court Vakils are therefore not allowed to practise although there was no such restriction for them up to 1912. As a result of this arrangement Indians are compelled to go to European professional men who do not understand the Indian language and charge higher fees.

In this respect an exception is however made in the case of Solicitors of the United Kingdom and also of those of South Africa who can appear and plead in all courts, and although compounders and sub-assistant surgeons in the employment of the Government are allowed to practise, this privilege is denied to private individuals holding diplomas from the Indian Universities. This prevents the Indian professional gentlemen from rendering their services to their own countrymen, and is a serious check and discouragement to the high class Indians settling in the country.

Treatment of Indians on the Railways and Lake Steamers.—Although for purposes of taxation the population of the Colony is divided between the Natives and Non-Natives and the Indians being included among the latter pay equal taxes with Europeans, *e.g.*, Non-Native Poll Tax and other municipal taxes, etc., for treatment in other respects and enjoyment of privileges the classification is altered to Europeans and Non-Europeans and the Indians being included among the latter are treated as Natives of Africa. The carriages on the Uganda Railway are reserved and marked separately for "Europeans" and "Non-Europeans" and Indians are subjected to the utmost humiliation while travelling on the Uganda Railway and the Lake steamers. Third class Indian passengers are compelled to travel among savage and naked Africans, while a first or second class Indian passenger cannot travel in the same compartment as an European.

The system of trial by Jury although applied to the Europeans and also the Indians in Uganda Protectorate is denied to the Indians in East Africa Protectorate.

EDUCATION.

The education of Indian children is neglected by the Government and a very unfair preference is given to European children, as will be seen from the following table giving number of children and the Government contributions towards education during the two years of 1905 and 1915:—

Year.	Number of Indian students.	Government contributions to Indian schools.	Number of European students.	Govt. contributions to European schools.
		Rs.		Rs.
1905 ..	52	1,190	45	5,028
1915 ..	289	18,720	185	42,285

It will be seen that the Government's contributions for the year 1915 represent roughly Rs. 313 per European scholar as compared with Rs. 64 per Indian scholar for the year. In Nairobi a large number of Indian children whose parents cannot afford to send them to India for education are compelled to remain without education. To meet the evergrowing demand for higher education an Indian merchant has offered a sum of Rs. 2,40,000 for the erection of a High School at Mombasa and the building work has already been commenced, but so far the encouragement given by the Government in aid of this institution has been negligible. There are a large number of children at Kisumu and other stations and also in Uganda who suffer owing to lack of educational facilities.

IMMIGRATION AND POLITICIAL FRANCHISE.

The antagonistic attitude of the European settlers towards the British Indians in East Africa has reached the climax at the termination of the War and a joint petition is now being circulated by Lord Delamere, Major Grogan and other European leaders for signatures by all the White colonists asking the British Government not to grant any form of franchise to Indians and to adopt measures for the ultimate exclusion of all Asiatics from the colony. Resolutions have been passed by various European Associations supporting the said petition. A copy of the said petition is attached and marked Appendix I.

In 1917 two Indian Barristers of good family, respectability and position were not allowed to land in Mombassa in spite of the recommendations of the Indian Government as well as the representations made by the Indians in East Africa offering to give security for the good and peaceful behaviour of the said two gentlemen. This measure has proved to be a serious check to other high class Indians migrating to that colony and is an encroachment upon the principle of unrestricted immigration into the colony.

CONCLUSION AND PRAYER.

Your humble Memorialists respectfully pray that the grievances set forth above will receive your Excellency's serious attention and for the sake of the dignity of the Indian Empire and the legal and inherent rights of British Indian subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor, your Excellency will make representation to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom through the Secretary of State for India for the removal of all unjust disabilities now imposed on British Indians in East Africa where they should be granted the fullest rights of British citizenship and given an equal opportunity of taking part in the development of the country. Unless a very strong representation is made by your Excellency as prayed for, your humble Memorialists fear that the same disastrous results as had been the lot of British Indians in South Africa in the years 1906 to 1910 will be reproduced in East Africa which is the last Crown Colony open to Indian Immigration, especially because a large number of white colonists who have migrated from South Africa in recent years are very actively propagating their anti-Indian policy and are advocating the exclusion of Indians from East Africa.

In conclusion, your humble Memorialists submit that the problem of Indian Constitutional Reforms which includes the admission of Indian representation in the Imperial Conference and the War Cabinet would also include the question of the status of British Indian subjects in East Africa and in order to maintain the prestige of the Indian Empire the equality of rights of the British Indians in those territories should be established.

DARING DACOITY IN BENGAL.

MONEY LENDER'S FAMILY TORTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March

A daring dacoity is reported to have been recently committed by a mixed gang composed of some 40 Hindus and Mahomedans at Dacca in the jurisdiction of the Sripur police station, in the house of a Bengali money-lender. It is stated that the dacoits ransacked the house with the aid of lighted torches, tortured the inmates, kept the villagers at bay by firing guns which they carried and decamped with Rs. 6,000 in cash and jewellery.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

The total number of signatories to the pledge stands at 962 out of whom 456 are from Bombay and 506 from mofussil. Our list does not include the Karachi names, numbering 111.

BOMBAY.

Mangesh Narayan Deshpande.
Pestomji Rustomji Oonwala.
Anant Krishnarao Nadkarni.
Kandanlal Jeevansing Mehra.
Antaji Ballal Mehendale.
H. Mangesh Vamanrao.

NAGPUR.

Damodar Vinayak Deshmukh.

SURAT.

Hardat Ganpatrai Shastri.
Dahyabhai Ghelabhai Chapatwala.
Motilal Chhotalal Vyas.
Lahawarlal Laxmishankar Vyas.
Narottamdas Durlabhdas.
Govardhanram Chhaganlal Vyas.
Shah Hiralal Chhabildas.
Patel Mulchand Kuberchand.
Dr. Venilal Sonaji.
Gangaram Harjivanbhai.
Chimanlal Kelanbhai.
Madhavji Lallu Hazari.
Hariprasad Dhirajram Muzmadar.
Amritlal Jamiyatram Mehta.
Jaynath Pati.
Sha Bhagwandas Sunderji.

KARACHI.

L. A. Adwani, Assistant Editor, "Home Ruler" of Karachi.
Ramchand Sunderdas.
Tirathdas Udhomal.
Lalchand Kirpalchand Advani.
Dulamal Nenumall.
Ambashanker Pitamberdas.
Gokaldas Kakumal.
Mulshanker Chaturbhuj.
Chotirmal Teckchand.
Asudamal Shamdas.
Tikamdas Notandas.
Ramsaran Brahmin.
Khemchand Satramdas.
Bashomal Bherumal.
M. C. Bakhtani.
Govindji Hirji.
Banshidas Brahman.
Basdev Parshad Naraindas.
Shivnarayan.
Somnath Lalubhai.
Devji Tulsidas Rajgar.
Hiranand Kotumal.
Lalchand A. Adwani.
Tolaram Tikamdas.
Ratanmal Gangaram.
Ramrag Jamadar.
Jagjiwan Damodar Ganotra
Nadiram Jethanand.
Duarkadas Bimji.
Kakamal Tarachand.
Bhawandas Hotchand.
Lalchand.
Bhimsain.
Kewalram Dipchand.
Topandas Nebhandas.
Goverdhandas Deumal.
Kesavdas Devamal.
Shivandas Jethanand.
Dhani Ram Kishen Chand, Broker.

SWADESHI VOW AND SATYAGRAHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that all efforts on constitutional lines to prevent the Rowlatt Bills from seeing light have gone to the wind, the only course to combat these lies in passive resistance. That such a resistance may prove effectual, it is necessary that masses should join the movement, but it is a question whether they would rise equal to the hardships it entails. I would therefore suggest to the promoters of the movement as a preparatory stage to induce the people to vow preference to native products and manufactures to foreign as far as it is feasible. Such a vow solemnly taken and conscientiously adhered to, would go a great way both in securing the end in view, and training up people for stricter privations. It will no doubt entail a sacrifice of comforts and luxuries in the first instance; and if people are not forthcoming to sacrifice even these, their thraldom thereunto is far more to be pitied than the trammel of a hundred Rowlatt Bills.—Yours, etc.,

A. J. T.

SKINNING ANIMALS ALIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Cows, goats, sheep and deer are *skinned alive* for leather.

The idea appears to be deep-rooted that skinning an animal alive gives the leather a peculiar property which it otherwise does not possess. The practice is so secretly and carefully carried out, that it is with the greatest difficulty detection follows. Three cases of goats and one of deer were successfully prosecuted, imprisonment being inflicted in one without the option of a fine."—Report of the Calcutta S. P. C. A. 1896-97.

As artificial leather is now extensively manufactured in America, and largely used by the American Government, I pray that kind-hearted merchants and Government Officers in India may resolve to introduce and patronise artificial leather trade in this country also, thereby earning the very great blessing of saving many poor animals from the horrible cruelty of being skinned alive!—Yours, etc.

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, March 22.

A PRIVATE'S MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

TRAGEDY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Private Samuel Sharpe, of the Lincolnshire Regiment, is said to have blown his brains out early yesterday morning in the Queen's Barracks inside the Fort with his service rifle. The deceased was to have left for up-country yesterday en route to England and had purchased a number of curios, etc., to take with him. He was only 41 years of age and is said to have a wife and family at home. He was in his usual spirits the night before. No reason can be assigned for his action. He was a cricketer of repute and not long ago during the course of a game is reported to have been struck on the head by a ball and this, it is believed, has had something to do with his tragic end. The usual inquest will be held.

(Continued from column 6.)

everyone knew exactly how matters stood.

Mr. Dalal remarked that if a summary were given, something might be elicited in examination and still there would be a grievance.

Thereupon Mr. Alston drew Mr. Norton's attention to what Mr. Dalal said, and added that it would mean giving them a complete statement.

Mr. Norton pointed out that it meant a great thing to remove two grievances. He had not seen the police depositions. Yet he could say he had elicited very many things which were not in those depositions.

Justice Tudball referred to the calendar in a sessions trial, which showed briefly the nature of the evidence.

Mr. Norton said it was very useful besides.

Justice Tudball asked Mr. Wallach if he had any witnesses of whom Mr. Mohanlal had notice.

Mr. Wallach suggested the name of Alibux.

Justice Tudball enquired from Mr. Mohanlal if he had notice of this man, and on counsel replying in the affirmative, Lekh Ahmed, who had not yet been sworn in, was turned back and Alibux was called, whose evidence occupied the rest of the sitting.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

"INCREDIBILITY" OF POLICE EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Mar. 24.

The cross-examination of constable Fakira was continued to-day. Mr. Harimohan Roy was questioning witness to prove his incredibility when Mr. Alston asked counsel if it was his point that this witness was not present during the riot and had been put forward to give false evidence. On counsel replying affirmatively, Mr. Alston asked why the police should not have put forward those policemen who were actually present, but put forward one who was not there. Mr. Alston also enquired whether others were too honest to give false evidence. He regretted Mr. Norton was there to listen to this argument of counsel, because Mr. Norton always said every policeman was dishonest.

Mr. Harimohan maintaining his point submitted it had been frequently suggested if witness was a fool he could not give false evidence. If smart, he could not be dishonest. Counsel submitted these witnesses could not have been present in all places during the riot to be able to give the details. These details were put into witness' mouth.

After further cross-examination by Mr. Mohanlal and Mr. Chaterjee, Mr. Wallach re-examined witness whether when he identified in Jwalapur Camp anyone was taking down notes. Witness replied he did not know. Mr. Mohanlal observed after all the truth had come out. Some discussion ensued between the court and Mr. Wallach resulting finally in criticising the conduct of the deputy magistrate recording these identifications.

Sohan Dutt, constable, Harwar, was next called. Examined by Mr. Wallach, witness corroborated Abdus Salam's story regarding *kurbani* in 1916.

"CROSS-EXAMINATION IN THE DARK".

DEFENCE COMPLANT.

SAHARANPUR, March 13.

On the Court reassembling this morning Constable Zamir Ahmed was examined. He was at Katarpur on the day of the riot and recognized some people, and among these he mentioned one Sundarsingh and "Mahant Raghubanspurika Lala", both of whom, Mr. Wallach said, were not among the accused. Witness made his statement eight or nine days after the riot and gave these names. He did not come to jail for identification.

Mr. Alston wanted to know if there were others whom he had recognised and told the police he could identify.

Justice Tudball remarked it was six months now.

Mr. Alston asked how was it he did not identify?

Mr. Wallach replied, "I don't know. Some people were ill."

Justice Tudball enquired whether it was worth while witness' going around in Court and identify the accused. His Lordship observed after six months it was possible that the identifications might prove correct, but there was a very great possibility that these might prove absolutely incorrect.

Witness was, therefore, asked to identify only those whom he had named. Of witness' identifications a few instances may be given here.

"Mahant Harnam Singh,—I knew him ever since I was stationed at Kharkhari chowki; I knew him well."

"Another accused: I do not know him. I don't know who he is, or what he is, or where he comes from. I saw him for the first time in the riot. I did not mention him to the police. I did not describe him."

Of Dr. Puran Prasad, witness first said, "I don't know him, his name or place of residence or business in life."

Justice Tudball: Has he got a shop?

Witness: He appears to be a doctor.

Justice Tudball: What is his name?

Witness: He is Dr. Puran Prasad!

Witness then explained it was a long time since and his memory was not clear about him. He had seen him once or twice. He had not any dealings with him. He saw him at Hardwar. He had heard this was Doctor-Sab Puran Prasad!

"This is a Mahant with a knot in his beard. I don't know him. I have not seen him before. He said at the chaupal *'abkya dekhtheho, marlo.'*"

JOINT MAGISTRATE'S DOINGS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said before the arrival of the Joint Magistrate, he was under the "imli" tree. There were other policemen. He could not give their names, and he did not remember who were there. Constable Abdul Samir was not here, but Liakh Ahmed was. Two other constables of Jwalapur had come last night. They were not at present inside the jail compound. Witness saw them last night. They stayed in the Police Camp. Witness too stayed there. He came here on the 4th. Liakh Ahmed came here two or three days ago. Akhtar Bulandkhan, Riazuddin and himself came together. He knew Ahsan. He saw him in the Police Camp, but not Umar. Since the riot he had discussed the occurrences with his brother policemen. He had discussed it with Divanji (Riazuddin) and other sepoys, but not with Liakh Ahmed. Since the riot witness had been transferred to Mayapur. He had frequently discussed the occurrences with these policemen at the station.

In further cross-examination, witness said that near Patwari's house, Baramdas, Harhamsingh, Mahant and Motilal (witness repeatedly said Motilal for Motiram) came up to the Joint Magistrate. Specifically asked if all the three went up to the Joint Magistrate, witness said *"Doctor-Sab gyathe."* He did not know whether any and what conversation took place. The Joint Magistrate shook hands with the *Doctor-Sab* and not with Baramdas. They were with the Joint Magistrate for five or six minutes. He did not notice where they went afterwards. There was a crowd of about 50 or 60 men 50 or 60 paces behind them. He did not see anybody beat anybody or set fire to anything. He heard all these four shouting, *"Mario Sutoka, Chhodio Math."* He could not say whether the Tahsildar, C. I., Masi and Darbara heard it. They were all present and they could well hear. But neither these nor the Joint Magistrate took any action against these.

SAHARANPUR, March 14.

SPRINGING SURPRISES ON DEFENCE.

On the Court assembling to-day, the prosecution called constable Sekh Ahmed. Before his examination commenced, Mr. Alston asked Mr. Wallach for a list of names mentioned for the first time by each witness. He wanted the list not as providing corroboration but as indicating how far each witness took the names from previous witnesses. It would also enable the Court, he said, to put a valuation on the identifications.

Mr. Mohanlal complained regarding the manner in which the prosecution had put forward witnesses during the last few days. He said the defence were furnished with a list of witnesses which the prosecution intended to call but the name of Sekh Ahmed did not occur there. Springing witnesses like this upon the defence was a great source of trouble and inconvenience to them.

Mr. Wallach observed that the other gentlemen for the defence would bear him out that he had mentioned Sekh Ahmed several times.

The "other gentlemen" to whom Mr. Wallach appealed, remained silent, and Mr. Mohanlal added to his complaint that yesterday and day before witnesses were called who were not on the list furnished by the prosecution. If the prosecution told them at least a day before what witness was next going to be called, it would enable them to consult their clients and be prepared to cross-examine the witness on special points. Now as things stood, they had not the least chance.

Mr. Alston agreeing with Mr. Mohanlal said it would be a great help to the defence to be informed before hand what witnesses were going to be called.

Mr. Dalal remarked to Mr. Alston that they talked only about a particular date, whereupon Mr. Alston said to Mr. Mohanlal, "I don't know whether it will help you to know that a particular witness is going to be called."

Mr. Dalal.—They have got particulars regarding the accused whom each witness has identified in the identification list.

Justice Tudball.—You have months together to go over these lists with your clients and consult them on special points.

Mr. Norton then mentioned that often the names of witnesses had been given, but they were not told what sort of evidence these witness were going to give. For instance the policemen who had been called were talking to each other outside the Court and still whenever he questioned them, they replied, "I don't know. I did not talk to anyone." The prosecution had not asked witnesses a single question on this point and it had to be done by him in cross-examination.

A DEFECT IN THE PROCEDURE.

Justice Tudball thought it was due to the defect in the procedure. Mr. Norton said it was not a question of procedure. He cited section 162, Criminal Procedure Code, in support of his contention.

Justice Tudball said he was particularly referring to Mr. Mohanlal's point. He thought it would not at all help counsel to know the name of a witness before hand.

Mr. Mohanlal said it was a question of facility to the defence. At present the had no time to consult their clients. If they knew which witness was coming it would help to reduce their labour and save time.

Justice Tudball remarked it was only a request to the prosecution in order to save their time.

Mr. Wallach appealed to his Lordship and said that he was at present going with the constables and the defence knew exactly what they were deposing to.

Justice Tudball observed to Mr. Wallach that it would not inconvenience him to give a few names of witnesses he intended to call each week.

Mr. Alston thought it was a pity that Mr. Mohanlal had not mentioned it earlier at the time the list was given.

Mr. Norton put in that it would be better if they were given a short statement regarding these witnesses.

Mr. Alston remarked that the prosecution had an inveterate objection to tell the defence beforehand what they were going to do.

Mr. Norton referred to the case in sessions trials, where they had a short statement of what witnesses were going to say. But here, as matters stood, he had had to combat the cross-examination in the dark.

Mr. Alston said that it was his personal view that it should be provided for in the Act.

Justice Tudball was understood to say that the amendment of the Act was under contemplation.

Mr. Norton then refereed to his experiences in connection with a heavy murder case at Belgaum, where Mr. Birning for the prosecution wanted to call 12 witnesses not shown on the record. They were given no statement as to what these witnesses were called to prove. He had to protest to the Court against it and his protest was allowed.

Mr. Wallach said he was not concerned with Mr. Birning. As far as these constables were concerned, they would depose to the occurrence of the 17th and 18th.

Mr. Alston said it would be a great thing in these trials to take away every possible grievance. He suggested that the prosecution could give a short statement in the case of each witness.

Mr. Dalal thought the prosecution might not have a complete summary.

MR. WALLACH TOO BUSY.

Mr. Wallach complained that it would mean his sitting up at night and draw up a statement. Mr. Wallach was understood to say that among his colleagues there was none who could do the work. The case was now going on for some months and

(Continued in column 4.)

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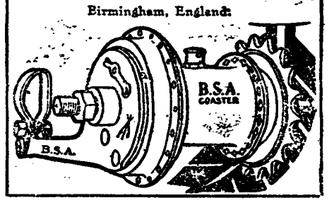

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 23rd March 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.927	Inch
Temperature of Air	77.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.6	"
Dew Point	67.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.720	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2	"
Minimum do.	72.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ESE,WNW,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind	152	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	24	m	2	49	24	7	24	m	9	14	18	0
			4	15a	24	6			9	58a	21	3
Tues.	25	m	3	45	23	10	25	m	10	18	18	1
			5	35a	24	3						
Wed.	26	m	5	15	23	5	26	m	0	20	21	9
			7	8a	24	6			0	0a	19	2
Thur.	27	m	6	57	23	8	27	m	1	54	20	11
			8	24a	25	4			1	30a	18	9
Fri.	28	m	8	23	24	8	28	m	2	45	19	8
			9	12a	26	5			2	32a	18	0
Sat.	29	m	9	24	26	0	29	m	3	26	18	4
			9	52a	27	5			3	26a	17	2
Sun.	30	m	10	18	27	5	30	m	4	4	16	10
			10	30a	28	4			4	11a	16	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 24 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 39m.	Sunset	6h. 51m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 51m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 51m.
" 27 (Thursday)	"	6h. 38m.	"	6h. 51m.
" 28 (Friday)	"	6h. 37m.	"	6h. 52m.
" 29 (Saturday)	"	6h. 36m.	"	6h. 52m.
" 30 (Sunday)	"	6h. 35m.	"	6h. 52m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6 h.	8 8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	56-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d	4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday the 24th March, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly genral rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.20 in. and Delhi 0.26 in. Skies have cleared. Humidity is above normal in the south Punjab. Temperature has fallen generally; the maximum is in large defect in the east and north Punjab, the deficiency ranging up to 18 deg. at Hissar; the minimum is also below normal except at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—The sky is overcast at Allahabad and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is in moderate defect in the western districts. Night temperature is above the average except at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Karachi. Humidity is in moderate to large excess except in upper Sind, where it is in defect. Temperature has fallen generally; day temperature is below normal except at Jacobabad, and the deficiency is large in north-east Rajputana; night temperature is also in defect at Bikaner, but is above the average at Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above normal and the excess is large in places. Day temperature is below the average at most stations, the deficiency ranging up to 12 deg. at Bhuj; night temperature is, with a few local exceptions, above average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the south-west and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is above the average in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri; night temperature is below normal generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature has risen throughout, but is still slightly below the average in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing nearly general rain in the east Punjab. Local rainfall has also occurred in south Malabar. Temperature has again fallen in north-west India and is in moderate to large defect during the day.

Rainfall is likely to disappear from the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd March, 1919.

The disturbance in Afghanistan yesterday is now over the extreme north of India. It is moderately severe and has caused nearly general rain in the Punjab, the north-west provinces and the Kumaon Hills with local falls of rain and snow in Kashmir and of rain in north-east Baluchistan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Chakrata, Simla, three-quarters of an inch; Murree one; Lyallpur a quarter; Ludhiana, Sialkot, Dras a half; Sonamarg, Cherat one and a half; Parachinar one; Peshawar a quarter.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th March, 1919, was 30.154 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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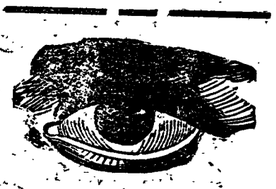

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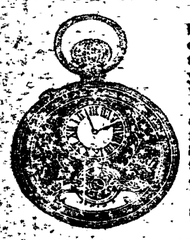

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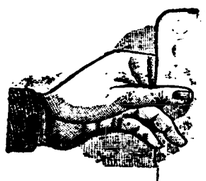

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